





# The Y. M. C. A. and Socialism

With the development of Capitalism, and the consequent decline of the influence of the church upon "the masses," movements calculated to counteract this tendency and bring back into the church's folds those who had strayed away from it, began to spring up. The Young Men's Christian Association is such a movement. Founded in 1844 in the city of London, Eng., by George Williams, a clerk, it started out with the object: "To improve the spiritual condition of young men in the drapery and other trades." Seven years later the first Association in the United States was started in the city of Boston, Mass. The movement gradually extended, until to-day branches may be found in various countries of both hemispheres.

Amongst the Young Men's Christian Association's sympathizers, honorary membership, and principal financial contributors may be found kings, princes, counts, lords, philanthropists, politicians, etc., but its rank and file consists of wage workers.

The attitude of the Young Men's Christian Association towards Socialism, like that of the Church, is antagonistic which, considering the fact that it, like the Church, receives its main financial support from members of the Capitalist Class, is not surprising. Throughout the branches there seems to be a general avoidance of the subject; no Socialist newspapers are on file—lately, however, they have tolerated a little sheet called "The Christian Socialist" (!?), published at Danville, Ill.;—and whatever the library contains on the subject is of an antagonistic or utopian character; such books as "Danger Ahead, Socialism," by Dr. Lyman D. Abbott; "The Strength and Weak-

ness of Socialism," by the Rev. Washington Gladden, besides books on profit-sharing and pure and simple trade unionism, are in prominence. On page 16 of a handbook of the history, organization and methods of work of the Association, these answers, among others, are given to the question: "Why this Work is Needed": (10) "As a bond between the employer and the employee, providing a resort maintained by their united efforts, where they may meet in social and religious intercourse"; (11) "To strengthen the young men of the nation to resist the great evils of the day, some of which threaten the foundations of our civil and religious institutions".

From the foregoing you will thus note that the Young Men's Christian Association opposes the Class Struggle and pursues the absurd idea of the get-together-policy between Capital and Labor.

In its infancy the activities of the Association were limited to those of a purely religious character and to this day its ultimate aim is the conversion of young men; but as time went on and the demoralizing effects of Capitalism upon young men increased, it became necessary to hold out to them inducements of a physical and mental character, like so many channels through which to reach them for their conversion and their subsequent return to the Church.

An annual report of the religious work of the North American Association for 1903 gives about 18,000 pro-

\*See Strong's "Our Country", especially on Immigration, Intemperance and Socialism.

fessed conversions, and makes this comment:

"While there has been an increase in the number of professed conversions, only 21.7 per cent of this number are reported to have united with churches; there is good ground for concern in this apparent discrepancy, it is explained partly by the migratory character of the young men who attend our theater meetings."

Now, conversions as a means of ascertaining the spread of religious sentiment are unreliable, as a large proportion of those who get converted do so simply for the more or less material benefit they may derive therefrom; others, failing to understand the cause of all this earthly unhappiness, including their own; settle down to what they consider the inevitable and, while leaving the Capitalist Class hold full sway, devote their attention to the spiritual world; besides, it seems that there are many conversions which do not convert, as is shown in the case of an ex-Salvation Army officer who told the writer that he had been "converted" sixteen times within one year in order to resist temptation. And as for those rejoining the Church, many of them are mere figureheads. Outside of occasionally attending services, they are inactive and are liable to drop out at any time. And thus the process goes on; whatever is gained at one end is lost at the other. Even periodical revivals, while accomplishing some momentary results, are unable to stem the evil tide of Capitalism.

While yearly results may fluctuate there is surely no ground, considering the large amount of time, money and energy expended by the association, to strike an optimistic attitude; in fact, the task of converting and leading men

back to the church must inevitably become harder, so long as the cause of apathy towards the church, (namely, the clergy lined up on the side of the Capitalist Class), remains. How can the church expect to get and retain the confidence of the masses, when she, by her actions, flies directly in the face of the teachings she proclaims and pretends to stand for? Is it just to uphold a social system which condemns its workers to a life of drudgery and wage slavery? Is it Christian-like to stand by the few at the expense of the many? While the church preaches that God hath chosen the poor, she deliberately chooses the rich; while she preaches that he who will not work neither shall he eat, she is continually fawning upon those who eat and perform no useful work in society; while she preaches that God is no respecter of persons, she seats her congregations according to their wealth; and the wine and milk of the pews so far from being without price are sold at a premium. The church has failed (and the Y. M. C. A. is recognizing the fact), to learn the lessons of history by paying too much attention to the spiritual, instead of the material needs of the masses. First create a healthy system of society; then man can be hale, physically, mentally and morally. Why then, I ask, not remove the cause of the evil instead of tampering with effects? Oh! but to remove the cause would mean the downfall of the capitalist class, members of which support and control the association. What else is it but the desire to perpetuate this system of capitalism that causes this antagonistic attitude of the association towards Socialism; which lets every man believes what he likes about the future or a Supreme Being, so long as he does not force his views on, interferes with, or hampers the social or economic freedom

of others?

But, I hear you say: Granting the church to stand by the few exploiters as against the many exploited, is not the Y. M. C. A. doing a good thing by providing men with educational classes, gymnasiums, reading rooms, etc., at a small yearly cost, which otherwise would perhaps be inaccessible to them? No doubt young men need education, recreation, etc., but is it right that they, as members of the working class, the producers of all wealth and the majority of the people, should have to depend upon the wealthy for those things? I say no. Sops and palliatives will not stand; they may work for a while, but with the concentration of capital into the hands of less and less capitalists on the one hand and the spread of Socialist and Industrial Unionism teachings on the other, the masses are gradually awakening to an understanding of their right and soon must reach that point, where they, standing together as one man, will refuse to accept any longer favors and privileges at the hands of the capitalist class under the pretense of saving their souls, but will demand the unconditional surrender of that class, in order to gain access to their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

With the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World in the field there is hope for the working class; the brilliant glare of their beacon lights are warning it to steer clear from the rocks of false and so-called Socialist movements, both Christian and anti-Christian, and pointing out to it the only safe and sure road to the harbor of the Co-operative Commonwealth, where man, at last, shall be free from the bondage of wage slavery and be enabled to bring forth all the good that lies within him, physically, mentally and morally.

Wage Worker.

## The Chicago Convention

I have read the proceedings of the Chicago Convention up to date. I believe that those proceedings will prove to be of great educational value. Nevertheless, I hold that there is a contradiction and an untruth in both the original Manifesto and the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Admitting with Comrade De Leon that "the political expression of Labor is but the shadow of the economic organization," yet the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World ignores the fact that the shadow of a thing cannot be separated from the thing itself. There is no escape from the shadow that we cast.

Delegate Thomas J. Hagerty undertook, in his speech on the Manifesto, to emphasize the "purely" economic character of the new organization. In closing his address, however, he stated that when the workers "are united all the days in the year and every hour of every day, they will cast the proper shadows at the proper time." But, the fact is that the Industrial Workers of the World must and does cast some sort of a shadow all the time. The question will arise therefore: What kind of a shadow does it cast now? The fact is that the Convention, in stopping short of organizing for the political unification that it declared in favor of has left the Industrial Workers of the World in such a position to the lights as to cause it to cast two shadows. One of these shadows is the Socialist Labor Party, the other shadow is the "Socialist" party. The lights are not so far apart as to cause the two shadows to be entirely separated. They are near enough to each other to cause a portion of each shadow, directly near the object, to pass through or intermingle with the other. This logical conclusion cannot be escaped. Here we have three organizations, the Socialist Labor Party, the "Socialist" party, and the Industrial Workers of the World, whatever may or may not be their defects, all claiming to want the same thing—the Co-operative Commonwealth. Put that fact together with the fact that the delegates who controlled the Chicago Convention are well known members of the two political parties, and add to that the scientific fact that it is impossible to separate the shadow of a thing from the thing itself, and it ought to be clear to all that the Industrial Workers of the World is, in fact, affiliated with the two political parties.

The light that causes the shadow of the "Socialist" party is more or less affected with American Fakirism of Hellism. That is what separates it from the light that causes the shadow of the Socialist Labor Party. It is

hoped that the affected light will become clear and that the two lights will converge into one—that those members of the Industrial Workers of the World who are now affiliated with the "Socialist" party will leave that party and join the Socialist Labor Party—thus causing but one well defined shadow to be cast by the Industrial Workers of the World—the shadow of political unity.

I am not in favor, however, of waiting for this time to occur unless it happens speedily. I am more in favor that another convention of the Industrial Workers of the World be called and that the two political parties be invited to be represented with delegates for the purpose of establishing one organization that will embrace both the economic and political features of working-class organization. Such a procedure would not only bring about the political unification that both the Manifesto and the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World advocate and that the Amsterdam Congress advocated, but the establishing of such an organization would concentrate the energy of the Working Class and render its work more effective. Through such an organization, the energy of the Working Class would not be needlessly sapped by its having to pay dues into the treasury of more than one organization, nor by having to support the press of more than one organization, nor by having to pay salaries to editors and secretaries of more than one organization. Some of the latter could be put into the field as speakers and organizers—thus opening up a better prospect for healthier growth.

The mission of the true Socialist is not to deviate from the correct path in order to aid capitalist development. That will take care of itself. The mission of the true Socialist is to strive at all times for the organization of the Working Class upon such lines as make for the Socialist Republic. In proportion as the Socialist is untrue to that mission, just in that proportion is there danger that the Capitalist Class will lead the Working Class into, essentially, another state of feudalism.

I don't agree with Comrade De Leon that the "might" or "physical force" behind the ballot must be the economic organization alone—"without affiliation with any political party." The real "might" or "physical force" behind the ballot must be the economic organization combined with the political organization. Political organization stands for more than voting. It also stands for fighting. The political party of Capitalism in power—it matters not whether it be the Republican or Democratic wing—is not only organized for

voting. It also commands the army, navy, militia, police, etc. The source of the fountain from whence flows capitalist tyranny is economic interests. The economic organizations of the Capitalist Class constitute the base of the fountain. But the fountain-head, from whence directly flow the tyranny and oppression, is the political power—the political organization. In the contest between the North and South, not only did the election of Lincoln come under the head of political organization, but the organization of the boys in blue and boys in gray also came under that head. In the case of the American Revolution both the British army and the army of Washington were organized under the head of political organization. I don't believe in fighting unless it is necessary. But I believe that the best way to make it unnecessary is to be fully prepared to fight.

Comrade De Leon takes the position that, in case "the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box" is thwarted by the Capitalist Class, then we must rely wholly upon our economic organization. But I take the position that, in such an event, we must rely not wholly upon the economic organization, but also upon the fighting feature of political organization.

Directly after speaking of the possibility of the Capitalist Class thwarting "the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box," Comrade De Leon goes on to say that "then there will be a condition of things by which the Working Class can absolutely cease production, and thereby starve out the Capitalist Class, and render their present economic means and all their preparations for war absolutely useless." I consider that argument a very weak one. The very fact that it will be possible for the Capitalist Class to "thwart the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box" goes to show that that class, together, of course, with its hangers on, will be organized to the best of its ability. It will not be "then" that the Capitalist Class will make "preparations for war." It will have already made "preparations for war" in advance. It will have watched the growth of industrial unionism and will have organized itself accordingly. It will have, if it considers it necessary, an armed military force in every industry in the country. Under such circumstances, if the Working Class does nothing more than "cease production" with a view of starving out the Capitalist Class, I very much fear that it will be the Working Class that will get starved out and not the Capitalist Class. The fact is that the armed force, or mayhap, the armed bluff, of the Capitalist Class will have to be met or

called by an armed force of the Working Class. It will then be up to the Capitalist Class to either fight or flee—to show whether it is a coward class or not. I hold, therefore, that the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, as it now stands, presents to the Working Class a false assumption. It assumes that it will be possible for the workers to "take and hold that which they produce by their labor, through an economic organization of the Working Class without any affiliation with any political party."

Neither the ballot nor the economic organization, nor both of them together, will be all-sufficient to emancipate the Working Class. But the balloting feature of political organization backed up by the fighting feature of political organization and both features of political organization assisted to the utmost by the economic feature of organization, will be needed to do the work. I believe, however, that the ballot, assisted by the economic organization, will go a long way before the fighting force of political organization will be needed.

The Capitalist Class may be a coward class, but it is no fool class. It may restrict the franchise in some of the States, but it well knows that an attempt to wholly disfranchise the Working Class would stir up a rebellious and revolutionary spirit. For this reason the ballot, although it is a "capitalist concession," as Delegate T. J. Hagerty said, yet it is practically in the nature of a forced concession. This fact places the ballot in altogether a different light from that in which Delegate T. J. Hagerty undertook to place it in during his speech on the Manifesto. Furthermore, although the Capitalist Class will, no doubt, have a large number of hangers on up to the time of its death, and also as mourners at its funeral, yet it knows very well that when it can no longer depend upon the Working Class as a whole to vote for capitalist-class interests, the time will have come when it can no longer depend upon the Working Class to fight for such interests. In other words, the Working Class will have reached a state of intelligence whereby an attempt to disfranchise it would be actually silly.

It has often been said that "he who is not intelligent enough to vote right is not intelligent enough to fight right." That implies that he who is intelligent to vote right is also intelligent enough to fight right. It is by no means implies, however, that the economic feature of organization is unnecessary. The economic feature of organization can make itself very useful in assisting both features of political organization. It is also essential in the conducting of in-

dustrial in the wisest way, even as the economic organizations of the Capitalist Class are now conducive to that end in its interest. The economic organizations also enable both classes to see more clearly the situation of affairs. Accordingly the economic feature of organization constitutes a part of the "might" or "physical force" behind the ballot.

But more can be said in favor of the ballot. The house of Capital is divided against itself. The very nature of Capitalism is such that its development is bound to leave in its wake that subdivision of itself—the Middle Class, which, as a class, is always on the verge of bankruptcy. This Middle Class is, accordingly, bound to have its own economic and political aspirations. Some of these have manifested themselves in such movements as Greenbackism, Farmers' Alliances, Populism, Free Silver, Government Ownership of Railroads and Telegraphs, etc. The Capitalist Class proper depends upon the votes of its wage slaves to maintain its political and economic supremacy over the Middle Class.

But still more can be said in favor of the ballot. In the contest between North and South there was a geographical division which separated the slave-holding States from the so-called "free" States. For that reason, it was practically impossible for the slave-holding interests to keep out of the White House such men as Sumner, Douglass, Lincoln, et al. Accordingly, the battle was essentially fought on the floor of Congress before it was finally fought out upon the battlefield. When the Socialist Movement in America grows larger geographical divisions are bound to take shape which will favor the entrance to Congress and the various State assemblies and city councils of bona fide representatives of the revolutionary movement. The history of the Socialist Movement in Germany shows, from a purely capitalist standpoint, regardless of the feudal conditions that exist there, that the movement has developed most rapidly in the large industrial centers. For that reason the German government was practically placed upon two horns of a dilemma—either admit the entrance to the Reichstag of such men as Liebknecht, Bebel, et al., or show itself up more plainly in its true colors as the enemy of the Working Class, and thereby stir up the revolutionary spirit to a higher pitch. The German government wobbled about from one horn of the dilemma to the other, with the result that the Socialist Movement in Germany has made decided progress, notwithstanding the fact that it needs to be clarified in proportion as Capital-

## Trades Unionism in the United States

A pamphlet by Justus Ebert, New York City, which gives an historical glimpse of the development of the principles and spirit of American trades unionism, from the earliest times to the present day. The object of the pamphlet is set forth in the following "Foreword," at the beginning of its pages:

"The question of trades unionism is one of great importance. The organizations of men employed at trades figure largely in the economics and politics of the day. Their principles and control have become a matter of tremendous social significance. This applies not only to the present forms of society, but those of the future as well. Trade unions are either the bulwarks of capitalism or the rudimentary framework of Socialism."

"A question so pregnant with significance is worthy of study. Emerson says: 'Man is explicable by nothing else than all his history.' So with trades unionism. The best study of trades unionism in the United States is all of its history. It will be the object of this paper to furnish a glimpse of this history in order that interest in the study of American trades unionism may be stimulated and the extent of its profundity realized. As the word implies, the glimpse will necessarily be brief, including in its sweep only typical instances of progress, both upward and downward."

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ism gains the ascendancy over feudalism, and maybe, sooner. The Capitalist Class of America is bound to be confronted by the same horns of the same identical dilemma, with the result, I have no doubt, that some of the political outposts of Capitalism will be captured by means of the ballot, and that some of the bona fide representatives of the Socialist Movement will gain entrance to Congress and the various State assemblies and city councils.

I will add to the foregoing that such political progress by means of the ballot will not want to be wasted or thrown away in the event of an attempt on the part of the Capitalist Class to "thwart the will of the people at the ballot box." On the contrary, such progress will need to be utilized in the organizing of the fighting feature of the political organization. There will then be a condition of things whereby any attempt to "monkey with the thermometer" will raise the temperature so high that no man or set of men will be able to prevent the American people from organizing for the purpose of fighting for their rights. The idea of simply ceasing production, and that alone, with a view of starving out the Capitalist Class—the idea of the "general strike" by economic organization

ALONE—will then appear as ridiculous in the eyes of the people as it now appears ridiculous in the eyes of Comrade De Leon and every true Socialist that "the Socialist Commonwealth will arise like a fairy out of the ballot box." Delegate T. J. Hagerty said: "We are after the substance and will let the shadows take care of themselves." But he forgets that the substance will amount to nothing without true light, the true knowledge, behind it. The shadow that is cast is, accordingly, a test, a proof, of the correctness, or the incorrectness, of the stand taken by the Industrial Workers of the World.

Delegate T. J. Hagerty also is in error when he says that "Politics is quite a different thing, of course, from a political party." On the contrary, there can be no correct politics without correct political organization. Accordingly, correct politics and the political party that stands for correct politics are one and inseparable. "Some of the members of the Industrial Workers of the World may strive to belittle 'political party'." But, nevertheless, the Working Class will never succeed in emancipating itself from wage slavery without affiliation with a "political party."

GRANVILLE F. LOMBARD.



## THOSE "BRIGHT BLOSSOMS"

ON THE TREE OF LITHO. CRAFT AUTONOMY—THE GAFF OF TRUTH  
STUCK INTO THE VERRACIOUS WM. LONG BY HIS OWN FELLOW COM-  
MITTEEMEN—"SENNEFELDER, JR." VINDICATED ONCE MORE.

The special meeting of Local No. 1, International Association of Lithographic Apprentices and Press Feeders, which was held in Manhattan Lyceum, East Fourth street, New York city, on Thursday evening, August 31, was another vindication of the article "Some Bright Blossoms" (on the tree of craft autonomy in the litho. industry), which was signed "Sennefelder, Jr." and appeared in THE DAILY PEOPLE of August 24, and which that noble respecter of the truth (sic), Wm. Long, is trying "to knock" only to find out he is "knocking" himself.

The meeting was graced by the presence of the gentlemen who represent S. A. No. 1, L. I. P. and B. A., in the local Joint Apprentices Board. Their attendance was due to an invitation extended by the feeders to explain their reasons for accepting the following agreement:

### "THE REPORT OF THE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION."

"Apprentice Wage Scales, New York. Members, New York Group, 'Lithographers' Association (East) Gentlemen—

"Acting in conformity with the law, the Local Joint Apprentices Board for New York City with the L. I. P. & B. A. has established the following conditions and minimum scales of wage for apprentices within the jurisdiction of the New York Group:

"1.—All apprentice terms shall be divided into periods of six (6) months each, with a raise of wages at the end of each period.

"2.—The term of apprenticeship at any branch of the trade shall be held as not commencing until such time as the APPRENTICE IS ABLE TO PRODUCE REVENUE FOR HIS EMPLOYER. Any question as to when the apprentice is thus able to produce revenue, shall be determined by the Local Joint Apprentices Board whenever the question arises.

"It is therefore urged by the Local Joint Apprentices Board for New York City, that no BOY shall be registered for probation, and that further no BOY shall be indentured until he has, while FLOOR BOY, acquired a sufficient degree of skill to assure his becoming at once a profitable apprentice.

"3.—The minimum scales of wages for Apprentices Transferees, Provers and Engravers shall be as follows:

1st six months	\$ 5.00 per week
2nd six months	6.00 per week
3rd six months	7.00 per week
4th six months	8.00 per week
5th six months	9.00 per week
6th six months	10.00 per week
7th six months	11.00 per week
8th six months	12.00 per week

ESTABLISHMENT	APPRENTICE	YEAR	STATISTICS.	WAGES
American Decalcomia Co.—H. Haeges	1901			\$14.00
Werther-Rausch Co.—Robert Craft	1901			11.00
Gray Litho. Co.—Chas Miller	1901			12.80
Jos. Frank & Sons—Otto Weiss	1901			11.00
Julius Bein & Co.—Daniel Clifford	1901			12.00
Hildebrand Litho. Co.—Louis Orthy	1901			12.00
Miner Litho. Co.—John Sweeney	1901			12.00
David Wells Sons & Co.—Harry Goidel	1901			9.00
American Litho. Co.—Louis Scholl	1901			12.00
American Litho. Co.—Paul Langner	1902			13.00
Deuts Litho. Co.—Chas. Plant	1902			12.00
American Can Co.—R. Lindberg	1902			12.19
Thomas & Wylie (Branch)—C. Henkelde	1902			15.00
C. Kincherf—John Raab	1902			14.00
Geo. Schlegel—Chas. Haubert	1902			10.00
Klim, Linder & Bower—Geo. Ferry	1902			10.00
Metropolitan Print Co.—Chas. Unger	1902			10.00
W. F. Powers & Co.—Gustav Hoppe	1902			10.00
Dehm Litho. Co.—Jos. Tomasula	1902			8.00
Metropolitan Print—Robert Young	1903			11.00
Metropolitan Print Co.—C. Friday	1903			11.00
Haywood & Strasser—F. Ruthlein	1903			12.00
Schmidt & Co.—John Sutta	1903			12.00
J. Ottman Litho. Co.—G. Schumann	1903			13.00
Federal Litho. Co.—Julius Hebig	1903			15.00
Bret Litho.—Chas. Daul	1903			15.00
Oberly & Newall—W. Broom	1903			8.00
Julius Bein & Co.—Thos. Trevaskie	1903			13.00
Gillen Printing Co.—W. Baettcher	1903			11.00
Geo. Schlegel—A. Koch	1902			12.00
American Label Co.—Henry Bauer	1904			11.00
American Litho. Co.—Edward Engert	1904			18.00
O. L. Schwenke—Chas. Forester	1904			13.50
Brett Litho. Co.—E. Schweitzer	1904			12.00
Gaul & Topp—W. Johnson	1904			12.00
Snyder & Black—Wm. Nonne	1904			12.00
Petrie, Schmidt & Bergman—P. Leaman	1904			12.00
A. C. Harris—Louis Ryan	1904			12.00
Knickerbocker Litho.—Fred Meyer	1904			12.00
Gray Litho. Co.—Henry Turner	1904			14.00
Seiter & Kappes—Ed. Stubr	1904			13.00
Ottman Litho. Co.—Jos. Hartman	1904			15.00
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Federal Litho. Co.—J. Schreyer	1904			15.00
Gray Litho.—J. Guntzer	1905			15.00
Woods & Co.—Chas. Kranz	1905			12.00
Stahl & Jaeger—H. Feldman	1905			13.00
Trautman, Bailey & Blampsey—Peter Sohl	1905			15.00
Paul Herman—C. Hohmann	1905			16.00

Now, to the meat in the nutshell. The feeders being assured the apprentices receive the position of apprentice wages as an apprentice that they re-

## THE BLOOD-LUST

Modern Warfare Not Its Only Terrible  
Manifestation.

(From the Sydney, Australia, People).

Ouida the well-known novelist, says in a vigorous article on war and the present outlook: "The immeasurable physical suffering, mental torture, bereavement, destruction and incalculable ruin caused by war are ignored and not weighed for a moment. It needs no professional knowledge to perceive that each successive war is more murderous than its immediate predecessor. Every year sees the engines of slaughter increased in numbers and power. The youthful and able-bodied are swept away to each successive campaign in greater numbers than in the preceding one, and the aged, the maimed, the sickly are left in their homes with the women."

"To what can this tend? It would be comic were it not so tragic, to see the boastful vaunts of the scientists of all they do for the amelioration of human life, whilst, side by side with their medical schools and their laboratories, there stand the cannon foundries, the powder magazines, the factories of explosives, the docks containing the torpedoes, the submarines and all the other manufactories for wholesale human destruction. What a Mephistopheles should be the philosopher to enjoy this spectacle! What a cynic his Deity!"

A warning note is struck against the fawning to and adulation of the Japs, as to their indifference to life and fatalistic keenness for war.

"The entrance of a war lust into a people, who show unmistakable passion and talent for war, cannot be a light consideration for other nations, whether as an enemy or friend, such a nation cannot become again a quantite negligible to other nations. She cannot be left out of the calculations of other nations. Nay, by her extreme genius for combat and her indifference to the sacrifice of life she becomes a fatal example and an irresistible arbiter. Watchman, what of the night? The horizon is with fire!"

Ouida does not understand the make-up of society, otherwise she would know that war of every kind is inevitable under capitalism. More life is lost in "times of peace," in the bitter struggle for life on the industrial battle-field, than in war. Japan was educated in modern warfare by Britain and Germany, the guns and shot being made by the good Christians who made profit from it. The Socialists only favored the Japs to crush the Russian autocracy.

The blood-lust can be worked up in the anti-social and less developed races everywhere. The most stupendous thing imaginable is, the docility with which the majority of the human race allow themselves to be made pawns of—shifted from continent to continent to kill other men they never saw, who never injured them. And that men will sell themselves, and look upon it as an "honor," to deliberately lay themselves out to murder men wholesale, and are blessed for it by the Churches "in the name of God." Is the whole cosmos and the creeping things in it a vast demonic scheme—or what is it?

S. A. No. 1, regarded this as a menace to their welfare and sought some way by which they could stifle the ambition of the feeders; therefore, instead of aiding the feeders to get what the pressmen regard as a living wage, their apprentice committee agrees to reduce the wages of the apprentices, making it practically impossible for the average feeder to accept the position of apprentice, thus dividing the working class and securing for the employers more of the wealth that the Working Class produce. Such acts as the above will be continued so long as the Working Class are divided into craft organizations, and are kept in ignorance of their class relation to the capitalist class; and will only cease when the Working Class are organized on industrial lines with the knowledge that an injury to one is an injury to all, and that the only salvation of the working class is the abolition of the present system of private ownership of the means of production, and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, wherein the means of production belong collectively to the people.

In order to gain more knowledge upon this question I would advise every worker to read either the Daily or Weekly People, which publishes the truth on matters of working class interest, and nothing but the truth.

Printemps.

New York, September 6, 1905.

P. S.—I have in my possession a copy of the letter of resignation of the L. I. P. & B. A. from the Litho. Alliance. Shall submit it for publication later on.

## RUMBLINGS AND EXPLOSIONS

SECOND SERIES—MORE TO COME

Cincinnati, O., August 26.

To the members of the Jewish speaking branch of the Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Dear Comrades:—I am glad and sorry to hereby tender my resignation to you and declaring my intention and glowing desire of ceasing to be a member of your organization and becoming a spoke of that revolutionary Marxian wheel, which is called the S-o-c-i-a-l-i-s-t L-a-b-o-r P-a-r-t-y. I am sorry because I was very much attached to you and have been on the most intimate of terms with you, but extremely glad that this resignation will form a volcanic rumbling in the Daily People, Weekly People, Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung and Der Arbeiter, thus making propaganda among the Russian immigrant-revolutionists and among the members of your Tammany Hall party (because the S. P. is nothing but Tammany in another garb and with another name), and, most of all, that sooner or later, I am sure, that you, the honest ones, who are really zealous about enjoying the sight of capital's ruin and the inauguration of the Brotherhood of Workingmen and Sisterhood of Workingwomen, the Socialist Republic; you, whose heart and pulse beats high for the defeat of Tyrant Capital and the conquest of our holy class, the benighted working class; you, whose thoughts, ideals, aspirations and inspirations, are purely pro-proletarian and anti-capitalistic; you, who are the most terrible foes of modern society and seek to undermine it with all your might and power; you will sooner or later shake hands with me, have your S. L. P. buttons on your coats, hold an S. L. P. membership card, read the S. L. P. press and be my S. L. P. comrades, in every sense of the word.

This resignation will also be sent to the "Vorwaerts," "Worker," "Appeal to Reason," and "Volkszeitung," but these pseudo-Socialistic (I would not say quasi-Socialist, because quasi implies ignorance, true enough, but honesty, also) sheets will surely consign it to the waste basket, which will be an addition to the S. L. P.'s leaflet, "The Difference," as there are so many late addenda.

The reason for sending copies of my resignation to the different papers for publication is this: I became, through contact with Comrade Henry Fuehrer, of the S. L. P., who acquainted me with nature, origin and evolution of BOTH parties and told me to choose the right one, thoroughly convinced of the putridity of S. P. and the sublimity and high revolutionary standard and morality of the S. L. P., and am, therefore, hastening to be a cell in that revolutionary S. L. P. organism. And being also convinced that your leaders, the men behind your scene, are corrupt and people who can lure the purest social class, the working class, into compromise, fusion and confusion with the most impudent of all historic parasite classes, the capitalist class, are also liable to either tear the resignation and not read it at all or keep it for a year and then not accept it, etc., all in order to keep me from being an active participant in the shaking of the foundations of that execrable capitalist edifice and being an enthusiastic soldier in the Socialist revolution, which will wipe the abominable capitalist class, which stands in the way of human brotherhood, off the globe. Had I belonged to local Cincinnati, I could send my resignation on there and be done with it. This way, however, my resignation, after appearing in the Daily People before Thursday, will enable me to join Section Cincinnati, S. L. P., on Thursday, 8 p. m., at its meeting, and thus become a member of the revolutionary S. L. P. family. Now, let me explain to you the reason of my resignation in general.

I was raised a Socialist in Russia. My father is a Marxian with all his ego. All his children he raised in Marxian Socialism. He raised us in Marxianism with the same zeal and love for the working class' cause that a religionist raises his children. That zeal, I see now, is the greatest consolation in my life. The doctrines he instilled into my mind are giving me courage, vigor, hope and joy. In Russia, however, I was zealous for the Socialist Republic, although I did not feel the lash of poverty, sale of self for a living, degradation and submission to vegetation wages, maltreatment on the part of bull dogs of capitalism, called "foremen," "superintendents," etc., begging for a job, losing a job, and other infamies, a worker is subject to; for I was born in fair circumstances. My father could afford to send me to school to enjoy modern culture, as far as possible, but at home he taught me the sublimity of all doctrines, the doctrines of "Capital," "Communist Manifesto," etc. He impressed them on my mind and incarnated them

into my flesh and the result was I suffered and agitated untiringly for working class freedom, working class unity, for one and indivisible working class republic on the globe! That was in Russia. There I was an idealist to a more or less extent. There I worked for others more than for myself. But it is different with me in this capitalist country. Here I became a wage slave myself. Here I had to sell my labor power for a scanty part of my product. Here I became a dependent, a job leger. How much larger could my enthusiasm for socialism grow? Can you imagine the bitterness against capitalism which is deposited in me, the present American wage slave? Multiply my former enthusiasm, while in favorable conditions, with the present enthusiasm under wage slave conditions! I am only giving you a glimpse of my biography, so you know whom you had to do with.

Now, you ought to understand that right the first day of my arrival, I hunted for my fraternal party in America, for this is my church, its meetings are my services and sermons and prayers; to work for it is the only aim of my life. In Russia, I belonged to the Social Democratic Labor Party, whose organ is the "Iskra" (Spark), and to call myself a Social Democrat was an honor: I called myself Social Democrat and Socialist synonymously.

Arriving here, I happened to be unlucky enough to meet your "party" first of all. You call yourself Social Democratic party. This, I thought, will be the party for me. This is the trouble with all immigrant Socialists. Your name fools them. In the old country they call themselves Social Democrats and, think they, whoever calls himself a Social Democrat, must be honest. But wait till they look into your treacherous actions and your "Social Democracy" will no more be admired by them!

I belonged to your local. I was enthusiastic, as you all know. Because, in this country I am a Socialist for myself and not so much for others. Here it is my own, I, which is a slave. Here I am a Socialist because I want to emancipate myself and I cannot emancipate myself till all my class liberates itself! But, when you thought I was a blindly following enthusiast you made a mistake. I was studying your party. I saw you were very flexible, you can any day surrender! I saw the looseness of your organization, the any-old-way discipline in it! I saw that you are ignorant as to the final outcome of the class struggle; aye, that you don't understand the class struggle! Votes, votes! this is all you want. And you don't care what kind of votes they are! Whether the votes understand the class struggle or not is not your business! A la Tammany Hall! Whenever I protested against anything crooked, nonsensical or fakirish I was branded a "fanatic," "bigot," and what not! The strike in the "Vorwaerts" settled me with that. I began to inquire, why don't you people own your press? You told me the "Vorwaerts" was your press, but it is a lie! It is the press of the Vorwaerts Publishing Company. How could you expect me to be such a Sancho Panza as to allow myself to be stuffed in that way? YOU HAVE NO PRESS! The middle class owners of the sheets you call your press can turn your "Socialism" upside down; they have you in their hands! It seems to be a plausible argument: How can these middle class publishers misrepresent Socialism if we can punish them with boycott? Yes, but you have no other paper to read. In one or two issues they can queer up a great number of people and you can not stop them! Can you fire the editor? Can you clear the office of fakirs, freaks and frauds? No! You have to put up with middle class tyranny! I am ashamed to belong to a party that has not its press and argues against a party press!

Now, another thing: When I first heard of the S. L. P. I inquired about its essence. Every one of you gave me another report. One threw mud and gave no arguments; the other gave a slighting reply; the third ridiculed it behind its back; the fourth said: De Leon was a despot, leading a small bunch of people by the nose, etc. I despaired. Each of these reports was contradictory to the other. I became cool to your party and began to investigate. I saw that the pure and simple union was rotten to the core and you encouraged your members to belong to it, although you agree that it is rotten. I never found you consistent on one question or point, either nationally, locally or otherwise. I could not find any coherence and unanimity! It is a wonder that Russian Socialists get pessimistic, by coming to this country and getting in touch with your party? Your very picture of De Leon was enough to disgust me with life!

Capitalist fate brought me to Cincinnati,

## PAMPHLETS

—OF THE—

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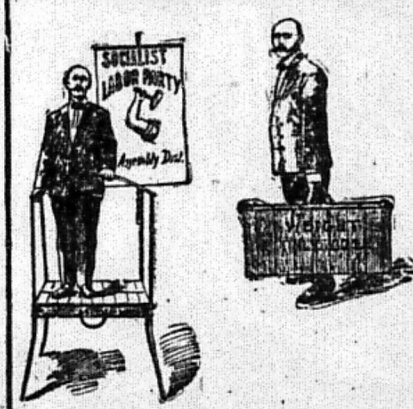
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nati, and in Philadelphia I did not happen to find an S. L. P. Arrived in Cincinnati, I met Comrade Fuehrer. For the first time I saw a man speaking on things consistently. Then I had the pleasure to hear Comrade De Leon. What a difference. I thought he was a big man with a butcher knife in his hand who catches you by the throat and hollers out: "Believe in the S. L. P. and me, otherwise you will be butchered!" He is just the reverse of what you told me about him! His writings, his speeches or rather treatises are full of love for our downtrodden class! Respect for this teacher of the working class! Fellow S. P. men! Just get a good picture of Comrade De Leon and you'll never believe the vilifications of the fakirs that circulate about him! Those who throw mud at him are not worthy of talking about him! I consider him the best disciple of Marx on this continent! Hats off for this fighter for our class!

I became acquainted with the platform, constitution and history of the S. L. P. and the leaflet "What is the Difference?" I surely did see a difference. (If the charges in "What is the Difference," are not true, I want to see them refuted!) But that is not all.

Why, if you are honest at all, does the leadership of your party oppose the Industrial Workers of the World? This is the most heinous crime your leaders and your press commit. If I had no other reason for resigning I would resign for this reason alone! Are they afraid the I. W. W. will not furnish them with graft jobs? Thousands of workmen's hearts throb for joy with this new hope of theirs and you relentlessly try to shatter their hopes! Isn't this treachery? Do you dare, calling yourselves Socialists, to seek to destroy the grandest Socialist structure ever erected? You are insulting the working class when you insult the I. W. W. Its preamble alone is enough to inspire respect into every honest workman, let alone Socialist! But be not troubled! All roads lead to the Socialist Republic!

All honest S. P. members come daily nearer to the Socialist Labor Party. And I shall join the Socialist Labor Party (I am a member of the I. W. W. already), and thus dig the grave for capitalism! Down with capitalism and all its annexes! Hurrah for the Socialist Labor Party!

Yours for the Social Revolution,  
Norman Alexander Koolchinsky.

### SECTION CALENDAR.

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at 55 North Clark street.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday Tuesdays of each month, at 29½ South Delaware street, third floor.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg., Woodward avenue. Open every evening. Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sunday

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Owing to the limitations of this office,  
correspondents are requested to keep a  
copy of their articles, and not to expect  
them to be returned. Consequently, no  
stamps should be sent for return.

**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:**

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1904.....	34,172

Come, youths, in your vigor; come, men,  
in your prime;  
Come, age, with experience fresh gathered  
from time;  
Come, workers! you're welcome; come,  
thinkers, you must;  
Come thick as the clouds in the midsum-  
mer dust,  
Or the waves of the sea gleaming bright  
in the sun!  
There's a truth to be told, and a cause to  
be won—  
Come forth in your myriads, come forth,  
every one!

—MACKAY.

**THE PEOPLE'S INSTINCT.**

When what is called the riots of Tokio  
were brought to the attention of M.  
Sato, the "speaking-man" of the Japan-  
ese peace delegation, he is reported to  
have said "The people are not the best  
judges." If M. Sato has been correctly  
reported, the gentleman is sadly out of  
touch with the facts of history.

The people have their weaknesses.  
One of these is of being easily moved  
by schemers against their own interests.  
Uninformed as they needs must be, as  
to details and often as to the causes of  
their discontent, schemers have in the  
people a fertile ground to labor on. In  
such instances, and they are not a few,  
the people can be moved against their  
own interests. But after all is said on  
that head that can be said, there remains  
a large margin of fact that tells the  
opposite tale, and that affords a wide,  
solid basis for the principle "The people  
ARE the best judges."

Schemers who seek to use the people  
could accomplish nothing were it not  
for a correct popular instinct of dis-  
satisfaction. Without this fulcrum to act  
upon, schemers would fail. But for the  
schemer's success something else is  
wanted, to wit, lack of depth of the dis-  
content. Where the discontent has  
reached a certain depth, it supplies the  
lack of detailed information. Then all  
the schemer's wiles are of no avail. The  
people then move and then THEY are  
the best judges. Whatever mass-  
progress the race has ever made has  
been made contrary to the judgment of  
the Sotos. It has been so in the past;  
it is so now in Japan; it is about to be  
so again in the course of this generation  
upon a larger scale.

The people's instinct is correct.

**TRIMMING THE CODE OF MORALITY.**

Time was when employers sat up at  
night to scheme schemes whereby to  
cause their employees to marry and get  
children. The desire did not proceed  
from any reverence for or attachment  
to conjugal relations. Of course not.  
The employing class is notorious for  
infidelity to the family ties. The de-  
sire proceeded from another desire—  
the desire to pin their employees to one  
place, and bow them to submission. If  
the employee was single he might be  
inclined to rove, and he would be less  
likely to prove submissive. He would  
be apt to be independent, throw up his  
job at the slightest provocation, and  
try some other town. A wife would  
materially impair both the roving and  
the independent spirit: wife and child  
more so: wife and two children still  
more so; wife and three children addi-  
tionally so; and so on. In Pennsylvania  
there was the instance of an employer  
who offered a bonus to his employees  
for every child born in their family.  
The object was to weigh the working-  
man down with children. But times  
change, and employers change with  
them. To-day they sit up at night with  
schemes looking in the opposite direc-  
tion. To-day the employers' aim is  
to have employees that are single. Of  
this tendency the United Cigar Stores  
Co. of the Tobacco Trust furnishes an  
illustration. It has plans under way  
for a large apartment house, which will  
be built in New York City and is to  
be used as a home and club for the  
unmarried employees in the company's  
many metropolitan stores. It is ex-  
plained that of the company's 700 clerks  
and managers in Greater New York  
most of them are bachelors. The change  
that is coming over the employers' tac-  
tics on this matter denotes important  
changes in the field of Labor.

For one thing, the one-time roving  
disposition of the worker has materially

cooled down; for another, the surplus  
of idle Labor has increased up to capi-  
talist requirements; for a third thing,  
with plenty of Labor accessible, the  
single man comes cheaper than the man  
with a family. For all these things to-  
gether, single blessedness among his em-  
ployees is now more desirable to the  
capitalist than conjugal blessedness.  
So it happens that while the capitalist  
will prate about "the virtues of the  
family hearth", and his President will  
decain against "race suicide", he pur-  
sues the even tenor of his ways, and  
turns the crank on or off marriage,  
simply as a business regulation—and  
trims his code of morality accordingly.

**JUSTICE TO THE UNORGANIZED.**

"The History of Civilization, which  
Includes a History of Life and also a  
History of Ideals" is the title of a new  
book written by Julian Laughlin, a mem-  
ber of the St. Louis bar. The book is  
interesting from cover to cover. It  
attests much thought, much research,  
it betokens an earnest mind, and is pro-  
fusely illustrated with choice and well  
chosen pictures. It is not one of "the  
books that stick us." None will take it  
up and drop it before reaching the last  
sentence. It goes without saying that  
a book upon so vast, aye, so burning a  
subject can not choose but here and there  
incurs statements that one would dissent  
from. Ungrateful though it would seem  
to register dissent from one unacceptable  
sentence in a work of so many sen-  
tences that one approves, the ungrate-  
ful task must be performed. On the  
last page but three the passage occurs  
that Trades Union leaders "teach their  
men to strike instead of teaching them  
how to vote."

That the Trades Union leaders do not  
teach their men how to vote is a cor-  
rect charge; it is an incorrect charge or  
praise, whichever way it is meant, to  
say that they teach their men to strike.  
The statement is incorrect in point of  
fact; it furthermore involves an un-  
philosophic slip.

Trades Union leaders do not teach their  
men to strike; what they teach their  
men is to BREAK STRIKES. There is  
not a strike citable that is not broken  
by craft Unions. The noise made both  
by the Civic Federation employers of  
Farley and by the craft Unions, the lat-  
ter of whom affect indignation at Farley  
for gathering scabs to break strikers,  
rather goes to prove our contention. If  
"Farley's men" really did break strikes  
the Civic Federation would lie low on the  
subject. The fact is that the Civic Fe-  
deration finds its account in making it  
appear that Farley is the villain. By  
doing so it draws the onus away from  
the labor-leaders, its Labor-lieutenants,  
and from the real cause of the failure of  
strikes. Instances of the conduct of  
craft Unionism towards workingmen on  
strike, consequently, of the cause of the  
failures of strikes are of almost daily  
occurrence. The illustration used at the  
Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on the 2nd in-  
stant by President C. O. Sherman of the  
Industrial Workers of the World is bril-  
liant: "Imagine," said he, "that during  
the Spanish-American war, we had re-  
ceived a despatch from San Juan hill,  
reading something like this:

"To-day was a day of fierce encoun-  
ter and terrible slaughter. Our soldiers  
were driven down the hill and into the  
valley by the enemy, under a devastat-  
ing fusillade. Suddenly the top of the  
hill was taken by a corps of our artil-  
lery. Couriers were sent to the officer  
in command, asking him to aim his  
guns at the foe and save the infantry  
down in the valley from complete anni-  
hilation. Drawing himself proudly up,  
the officer thus addressed replied: "I  
refuse to accede to your commanding  
officer's request. We have no grievance  
against the enemy, they have not shot  
or driven US into the valley yet."

The illustration is so perfect that  
it needs but to be mentioned,  
and innumerable instances will crowd  
to the memory of craft Unions  
conducting themselves exactly like  
the officer in command of the corps  
of artillery quoted above. Such is the  
training that the labor leaders put their  
men through; that training renders im-  
possible the triumph of any strike. The  
unorganized, the unemployed, the "scabs",  
cut only a secondary role. The chief  
role, the role without which the "scabs"  
would have no show,—that role is per-  
formed by the craft Unions, schooled  
therein by the labor leaders.

That much for the error of fact in the  
passage under consideration. The un-  
philosophic slip lies in the implied theory  
that craft Unionists could be taught to  
strike, an important thing to do rightly,  
notwithstanding they are unschooled in  
how to vote. He who does not vote  
right will be found doing all else wrong.  
Unity on the political is as essential as  
unity on the economic field. The one  
supplements the other. He who does  
either wrong, can do neither right.

The day when the Unions will strike  
right will also be the day when they  
will know how to vote.

**"IT WILL SPLIT OUR PARTY!"**

When the element, that the revolu-  
tionary Trades Union traditions of Eu-  
gene V. Debs drew into the Socialist or

Social Democratic party, press their party  
officers and the editors of their private-  
ly-owned papers with questions regard-  
ing the Industrial Workers of the World,  
the officers and editors thus pressed  
finally turn at bay. At first, they seek  
to dodge the charges made against the  
A. F. of L.; then they try to escape the  
conclusion that they act as palliators for  
A. F. of L. crime; then they try to be-  
fog the issue with misquotations from  
Marx; finally, when driven out of each  
of these successive ditches, they come  
into the open with the cry: "It will split  
our party!"

What does the confession mean that  
an organization of Labor grounded on  
the class struggle will split the Social  
Democratic party?

What does the confession mean that  
an organization of Labor, which makes  
war upon the Labor-Lieutenants of the  
Capitalist Class, will split the Social  
Democratic party?

What does the confession mean that  
an organization of Labor, which will pre-  
vent one Union from scabbing it upon  
another during the conflicts between em-  
ployer and employes, will split the So-  
cial Democratic party?

What does the confession mean that  
an organization of Labor, which will em-  
ancipate the Working Class from the  
mental thralldom of the Civic Federation  
"labor editors", will split the Social  
Democratic party?

What, in short, does that confession  
mean but that all the charges brought  
against the A. F. of L. are too true to  
be successfully denied, and that the So-  
cial Democratic party is the political  
reflex of and nothing but a political  
graft upon the said A. F. of L. scab-  
herding concern?

A brilliant passage in Marx' "Eigh-  
teenth Brumaire" tells how the feudal  
lords of England imagined that the sub-  
ject of their enthusiasm was the British  
Crown and the Church of England,  
until the hour of their trial wrung from  
them the admission that what they  
really enthused for was GROUND  
RENT. The officers and editors of the  
privately-owned press of the so-called  
Socialist or Social Democratic party may  
have deceived themselves into the belief  
that their enthusiasm was for Social-  
ism; the hour of their trial is now  
wringing from them the admission that  
what they really enthused for is the  
FLESH-POTS OF THE A. F. OF HELL.

The hare has been run from cover. The  
honest hunters of the rank and file of  
the Social Democratic party should now  
have no difficulty in taking aim at and  
bringing the game down.

**AN IRREPRESSIBLE HUMORIST.**

If it be true that the genuine humor-  
ist is he who is funny even when not  
aware of it, then the palm for humor  
may not be denied to Mark Twain. Upon  
the news that peace was concluded be-  
tween Russia and Japan, the author of  
"Innocents Abroad" launched the fol-  
lowing declaration from his retreat in  
Durham, N. H.:

"Russia was on the high road to em-  
ancipation from an insane and intolerable  
slavery. I was hoping there would be  
no peace until Russian liberty was safe.  
I think that this was a holy war in the  
best and noblest sense of that abused  
term and that no war was ever charged  
with a higher mission.

"I think there can be no doubt that  
that mission is now defeated and Rus-  
sia's chains riveted, this time to stay.  
I think the Czar will now withdraw the  
small humanities that have been forced  
from him and resume his medieval bar-  
barisms with a relieved spirit and an im-  
measurable joy. I think Russian liberty  
has had its last chance, and has lost it.

"I think nothing has been gained by  
the peace that is remotely comparable  
to what has been sacrificed by it. One  
more battle would have abolished the  
waiting chains of billions upon billions  
of unborn Russians, and I wish it could  
have been fought. I hope I am mistak-  
en, yet in all sincerity I believe that  
this peace is entitled to rank as the most  
conspicuous disaster in political history."

This is humor; humor of the keen-  
est; and what is humor if it be not  
keen? In a way, it partakes of the "gal-  
lows drollery" of the man, who, being  
about to be hanged, protested with the  
sheriff that if he put that noose too  
tight around his neck it would choke  
him.

Of course the "Peace of Portsmouth"  
is a disaster,—at least it is meant to  
turn into such.

Japan had shot too well. Her can-  
non-balls reached as far as the heart  
of the Moscow Empire, and exploded  
there. The explosion begot other explo-  
sions. The popular heart took fire: the  
chains of Moscowite tyranny were to be  
snapped. Nor did the shock end there.  
It leaped the boundaries of Russia. It  
shook every State in Europe. It leap-  
ed the Atlantic: it was felt, ominously  
felt, in America. As the vibrations of  
the central shock traveled Westward, its  
effects translated themselves into the  
language and aspirations of nations who  
had their respective "Russian Revolu-  
tions" behind them—radical bourgeois as-

pirations, national independence, and,  
finally, Labor independence, were the suc-  
cessive utterances of the westerling re-  
percussions of the explosions in Russia,  
set agoing by the Japanese guns in  
Manchuria. The ruling classes of the  
world took alarm. From being at first  
unpopular, the Moscowite began to be  
sympathized with. Tyrants the world  
over recognized their kinship. The Czar's  
disasters conquered for him the alliance  
of the world's oppressors. Each battle  
won by Japan gave new impulse to the  
revolutionary fervor that was circling the  
globe. Another victory was impending.  
It had to be warded off. It was warded  
off. Peace was dictated at Portsmouth  
by Roosevelt, who acted as the repre-  
sentative of the world's Labor oppress-  
ors.

Jesters and fools at the courts of old  
were philosophers in fact. With no pur-  
pose to compare Mark Twain with the  
mottoes of old, his humor in this in-  
stance is as keenly philosophic as theirs.  
Nor does the keenness of the joke lose  
from the circumstance that causes, un-  
considered by the author of "A Con-  
nected Yankee at the Court of King  
Arthur," will thwart the purpose of  
the peace dictators. His joke has well  
brought out their object. That is enough  
for the nonce.

The news comes from Niagara Falls  
that the United Typothetae is prepared  
for a bitter fight with the International  
Typographical Union. President Lynch  
of the latter organization also is re-  
ported as saying that his organization  
is also prepared for a bitter fight with  
the United Typothetae. If we mistake  
not the battle is already on in Chicago,  
though the day set for the final test  
was the first of January, 1906. The  
fight will be worth watching. Which-  
ever way it goes, it is going to demolish  
a whole row of delusions, among them  
the one proclaiming the mutual inter-  
ests of Capital and Labor, which is  
strenuously upheld by both the fighters.

Don't only busy yourself watching  
the International Typo. fight, but cast  
your optics in the direction of the min-  
ers. Unless all the present indications  
fail, the first of April, 1906, will rival  
the first of January of the same year in  
industrial disorder. A repetition of the  
late anthracite coal strike, accentuated  
by disorders in certain portions of the  
bituminous fields, appear to be in pro-  
cess of evolution. The steps in the  
latter are bound to prove worthy of  
close observation and study. The year  
1906 is going to be a whopper in the  
matter of strikes, unless there is a  
change in the present trend of affairs.

The reversal of feeling in Japan re-  
flects the reversal of progress for which  
Roosevelt and the allied financial in-  
terests of the world labored. It would  
not do to permit Japan to win and  
create conditions that would lead to  
the overthrow of Russian autocracy.  
Not only would the billions of Euro-  
pean and American investments be en-  
dangered thereby, but such an over-  
throw would arouse the latent revolu-  
tionary sentiment of the world and lead  
to the endangering of other billions  
and to other overthrows. Peace exists,  
but it is the "Peace" of Reaction. It  
is a short-lived "Peace". Reaction can  
not last long. The vast international  
economic forces that spell progress in  
the Far East also spell revolution, not  
only there, but in the nations from  
which they originate. The consequences  
can only prove far-reaching. The world  
moves, and any attempt to prevent it  
from rotating on its axis is bound to  
be foredoomed.

James J. Hill, like young Lochinvar,  
has come out of the West. He tells an  
awful dismal tale. He says it costs too  
much for American manufacturers to  
place their products in the Orient. He  
points out that in the future this coun-  
try will have to meet the competition  
of Russia. This means, if it means  
anything, a renewal of the efforts of  
American manufacturers to force the  
cost of production down to the re-  
quirements of Oriental competition.  
This can be accomplished by reducing  
wages, or by saving wages through the  
installation of labor-displacing machin-  
ery. Either process will do, but with  
what consequences? These efforts to  
cope with Oriental conditions have al-  
ready caused endless bad blood between  
small and large manufacturers—the  
middle class and the trusts—and be-  
tween Capital and Labor as well. To  
intensify them is to intensify the whole  
brood of social troubles. It would be  
marvelous if, under these circumstances,  
such a far-sighted capitalist as Hill did  
not have a "tale of woe" to tell.

Again it is announced that "the great-  
est car shortage in the history of Amer-  
ican railroads is predicted for the com-  
ing fall". This sort of announcement is  
frequently and continuously made. Nev-  
ertheless, to judge from the laudations  
that are constantly heaped upon the  
great foresight and anticipatory abilities  
of the railroad magnates, such car short-  
age ought to be rendered impossible of  
existence. The fact of the matter is that

**MORGAN AND THE  
"FEDERALIST".**

No student of the Labor Movement  
should miss a line of the stenographic  
report of the recent Chicago Industrial-  
ists' Convention, now being published in  
the Daily People. Important as were  
all the other episodes of the Conven-  
tion, none is comparable with the epi-  
sode that is just now going through  
these columns. It is the episode concern-  
ing what may be termed the constitu-  
encies of the future parliament of the  
Socialist Republic. The debate on Sec-  
tion 2 of Article I is of prime value, and  
valuable in more ways than one. It  
is valuable for the facts that it brings  
into light in the matter of the present  
development of production; it is val-  
uable for the resultant conflict of opinion  
as to what that development portends;  
it is valuable in that it illustrates the  
governmental revolution that is impend-  
ing; finally, it is valuable in that it  
heralds a new cycle in the affairs of  
man—a cycle no less leading than was  
the transition from the gens into the  
State form of society. He who would  
profit by all these features of the  
debate had better brush up both on the  
"Federalist" and on Lewis H. Morgan's  
great work on Ancient Society.

When this country freed itself from  
England a magazine, named the "Fed-  
eralist" sprang into existence. The mas-  
terminds of the day were the contribu-  
tors. The articles were not written to  
sell. They dealt with the form of gov-  
ernment that the recently emancipated  
colonies should adopt; they dug deep  
into other systems, established com-  
parisons and contrasts, and drew con-  
clusions for immediate guidance. Opinions  
frequently differed widely. To-day, read-  
ing those debates—because debates they  
were in substance—by the light of the  
torch lighted by Morgan, they assume  
invaluable importance. Understanding  
them, they will be seen to be preparatory  
for the debate on Section 2 of Article I.  
Understanding both them and Morgan,  
the seeming confusion and seemingly ir-  
reconcilable views expressed at the Chi-  
cago Convention become luminous.

The gens social system was built upon  
men; territory was reached only through  
men. The gens period was the period of  
the early communism of the human race.  
Out of the gens grew the present polit-  
ical State; it is built upon territory;  
in men are reached only through ter-  
ritory. The political State marks the  
culmination of the march of the human  
race from primitive communism to capi-  
talism. In its spiral march the human  
race is now headed, not backward, but  
upward to higher communism. The  
break-up of capitalism means a reversal  
to gens conditions, only upon the higher  
plane that capitalism makes possible.  
The form of government that the gens  
system required had to make way for  
the form of government required by capi-  
talism; inevitably, therefore, the form  
of government of capitalism must and  
will be supplanted by another, which  
shall be the true shadow and reflex of  
the changed material conditions that  
mark this third revolution. In the transi-  
tion of society from the gens form  
to that of capitalism, there was much  
confusion and conflict of opinion as to  
the method of administration; no less  
confusion and conflict is noticeable at  
the various stages in the formation of  
the capitalist State; similar confusion  
and conflict inevitably manifests itself  
to-day in the Labor Movement touch-  
ing the form of the administration of the  
oncoming Socialist Republic. The con-  
fusion and conflict of thought on this  
subject was focused in the Chicago Con-  
vention. By the light of Morgan and the  
"Federalist" the confusion becomes in-  
telligent, and the conflict instructive.

There may be said to have been three  
groups, or tendencies, at Chicago; each  
of which marked the degree to which it  
had emancipated itself from capitalist  
governmental habits of thought, and the  
degree to which it was conscious of  
whither the social drift led.

The lowest of these groups may be  
said to have been typified by Fairgrieve  
of Montana. Fairgrieve's group realized  
the necessity of the industrial or So-  
cialist form of government, but its mind  
was still clogged with capitalist habits  
of governmental thought. As a conse-  
quence, the Fairgrieve group proposed  
Industrialism based upon State boundar-  
ies. But, now, Industrialism partakes  
of the gens feature in which, not ter-  
ritory, but men (industries wherever  
located, regardless of the political de-  
limitations of the capitalist State) are  
the constituencies; the State, on the con-  
trary, implies the capitalist thought of  
territory as the basis for government.  
The plan of the Fairgrieve group was a  
mongrel concept; by taking a bit of  
each it got wholly out of touch with  
both.

The next higher group was the group  
represented by Coates. Coates would  
probably consider it a joke upon him to  
say that what he represented was the  
extremist's application of Industrialism:  
Industrialism run riot. The Socialist  
governmental constituency is the Indus-  
try. Coates' mind was correctly sway-  
ed by that idea. But the constituency

that he wanted was not the broad con-  
stituency of the Industrialist, it was the  
narrow fractional constituency of the  
craft—a fragment of the egg-shell of  
pure and simpleminded out of which he was  
hatched, and which clung to his back. His  
plan was as irrationally Industrialist, as  
the capitalist governmental plan would  
be irrationally capitalist that proposed  
countries for the constituents of Federal  
Senators. Whatever administration a so-  
cial system sets up it must be workable.  
The Coates plan was not workable; it  
was a caricature of Industrialism: he  
represented an element that always ac-  
companies great movements: the element  
that is wide awake enough to realize  
that the bottom has dropped out of the  
ship on which they were embarked, and  
seek to save some slight, little bit of  
property before they leap over board.  
There, no doubt, were elements corre-  
sponding to the Coates group when the  
gens system broke up. Indeed, Morgan  
tells of them; and the study of them is  
of no little interest.

The third group is the group that pre-  
vailed. It was the group represented by  
Sherman, Trautmann, De Leon, Hall,  
Hager, Haywood, Riordan, etc. It was  
the group that understood the meaning  
of the revolutionary period that we are  
approaching the safety of which de-  
pends upon avoiding both mongrelism  
and caricatureism: it was the group that  
recognized the only basis upon which the  
administration of the Socialist Repub-  
lic can be reared—Industrial constitu-  
encies to the total exclusion of political  
constituencies.

The "Federalist" and Morgan's great  
work is a reading that all should buckle  
down to who realize that the work done at  
Chicago was but the beginning of a  
work that has yet to be perfected.

The writers who cable European news  
to this country are mainly capitalist  
in ideals and education. This accounts  
for their wonderful lucubrations. One  
of them, expatiating on the unemployed  
situation in England, after showing that  
the poverty resulting from it is so  
great as to render the ordinary methods  
of relief inadequate, gives vent to this  
intelligent paroxysm:

"The situation is most remarkable.  
Overseas the emprise is crying aloud for  
settlers willing and able to work; so-  
ciologists are protesting against race  
suicide, as revealed by the birth returns,  
and the mother country is burdened and  
even menaced by tens of thousands of  
unemployed."

How these tens of thousands, desti-  
tute and starved, and living in a com-  
munity either too poor or too para-  
monous to help them, can get "over-  
seas", our wiseacre sayeth not. But,  
they, that is characteristic of his whole  
tribe. Intent on saving the system of  
the private ownership of capital, which  
is the cause of this deplorable situation,  
they argue in vicious circles and sug-  
gest remedies that are an insult to the  
intelligence of mankind.

The news of the strike of the 25,000  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers,  
who are working under the arbitration  
agreement of the Building Trades Em-  
ployers' Association, who, according to  
the union, did not keep faith with it,  
should be wired to Gompers. It will  
afford him a fine theme for a discourse  
on the sacredness of the contract, and  
the unlimited beneficence of arbitration  
as a solution of the labor problem of  
the twentieth century.

**CURRENT COMMENT.**

Witte and Komura shake hands and  
drink wine, while their countrymen re-  
volt. This is modern "peace"!

The anti-trust prosecution of the Meat  
Packers is postponed. What a railroad-  
ing there would have been were the  
defendants trade unionists and working-  
men!

A \$20,000,000 dry goods store merger  
is reported from St. Louis. Still there  
are folks who will persist in saying that  
the middle class isn't increasing in econ-  
omic power!

Now that the series of I. W. W. mass  
meetings in the East are ended, the I.  
W. W. in this vicinity should not fail  
to continue the work to which they have  
given a decided impetus. The I. W. W.  
must not only say things, but also do  
them.

A silver manufacturing company yes-  
terday opened on Fifth avenue, an eight  
story trading palace, representing a cost  
of \$1,500,000 for the building and \$2-  
500,000 for the stock contained therein,  
or a total cost of \$4,000,000. How many  
thousands of small store-keepers would  
it require to possess an amount of capi-  
tal equal to that of this one concern?  
Yet we hear wisacres informing us that  
the middle class is increasing in economic  
importance!

Watch the label on your paper. That  
will tell you when your subscription ex-  
pires. First number indicates the month,  
second the day, third the year.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-  
THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN (looking as if  
the skies had closed over his head)—If  
I understand things right, your party—  
the Socialist Labor Party—will establish  
Socialism.

UNCLE SAM—Bet your bottom dollar  
it will!

B. J.—But that would be very bad!

U. S.—Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—Don't you see? Under Social-  
ism no one would have a chance to set  
up a little shop, say a little grocery—

U. S.—One of those cockroach stores?  
B. J.—Well, call them "cockroach  
stores." They are cockroach stores, I'll  
admit. Nevertheless, the man who has  
one of them can on a summer day tip  
back his chair against his front door,  
take it easy, and boss things in his  
own shanty. And that surely is some-  
thing. Under Socialism there could be  
no small stores. Big stores only would  
do the retailing. No one could have  
his own store. We all would have to be  
workmen.

U. S.—You understand, don't you, that  
"workingman" under Socialism is not  
what "workingman" means to-day, under  
Capitalism?  
B. J.—Yes, I understand that. The  
workingman under Socialism is a free  
being—

U. S.—Who enjoys the full fruit of his  
labor; he is part owner in the Co-Oper-  
ative Commonwealth; he works under  
conditions that he himself has a voice  
in deciding—  
B. J.—Yes; whereas now he has noth-  
ing to say upon that; the shop rules are  
determined by the employer, and the  
worker is treated as a galley-slave. I  
recognize all that. And yet—

U. S.—One moment! And you under-  
stand, also, don't you, that the small  
shopkeeper to-day is everything but a  
free man?  
B. J.—I know there are many thorns  
to that rose.

U. S.—The small shopkeeper has to  
wear himself to a bone in order to make  
two ends meet—  
B. J.—I know that.

U. S.—He is subject to a thousand and  
another vexations, inflicted upon him by the  
politicians—

B. J.—That's so, I know it! Tho' I am  
not a shopkeeper myself, my shopkeeper  
friends have told me some very galling  
experiences.

U. S.—The small shopkeeper travels  
on the ragged edge of ruin, carrying on  
a losing, hopeless competitive struggle  
against the large department stores—  
B. J.—I know all that; and yet—

U. S.—The existence of the small shop-  
keeper is bound up in petty things, and  
he is bound to find his mind and his  
family's mind warped by his pursuit, and  
become petty—

B. J.—I grant all that.

U. S.—And yet you would like that  
petty, crawling "independence" that you  
see in the small shopkeeper?

B. J.—Yes, I do.

U. S.—When our forefathers "kicked  
out King George, the political system  
that leaves room for these petty lackey-  
lords was overthrown.

B. J. (very proudly)—Totally over-  
thrown!

U. S.—A new system was set up,  
where, politically, all were alike?

B. J. (still more proudly)—Yes, in-  
deed! No more political lords for us,  
whether big ones or little cockroach  
lords!

U. S.—"Cockroach lords" is a very  
good expression. Now, Jonathan, sup-  
pose that at the time when our Revolu-  
tionary Fathers were battling, engaged  
in the work of setting up this new and  
better political system, some fellow had  
come to them and said: "Your republi-  
can system of politics will leave no room  
for a man to raise himself into a Cock-  
roach Lordship; all would have to be  
alike. That's very bad"; what treatment  
do you imagine our Revolutionary Fathers  
would have given to such a fellow?  
Answer!

B. J.—I don't think they would have  
taken any notice of him.

U. S.—They WOULD have taken some  
notice of him. They would not have  
trimmed their course one bit; but they  
would have said to him: "Good man, if  
a Cockroach Lordship is your aspiration,  
by all means join King George's red-

(Continued on page 6.)



## CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

## THE TIDAL WAVE OF REVOLT AGAINST CAPITALIST UNIONISM IS RISING.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Comrades, it was with pleasure that I read the announcement of Remley and his fellow machinists of Local 511 of Indianapolis in breaking away from O'Connell's Civic Federationized I. A. of M. It was a bold step, but Remley and the comrades of Indianapolis must not sleep on their laurels, else we will beat them out of them. The tidal waves of revolt are sweeping over Chicago at present, beating high and taking away the swamps of Civic Federationized pure and simple Gompersism. The agitation of the I. W. W. is bearing fruit and the organized workmen are getting convinced of the incompetency of the Gompers' form of organization, to which greatly contributed the last teamsters' strike, the failure of the butchers' strike, and the forlorn hope—the machinists' strike.

The temperature is rising high among workmen after seeing the delegates to the Chicago Federation, nobly waging the graft struggle among themselves for the privilege, which of the two factions, "Skinny" Madden or Dolt, shall work the hides off Chicago union men. The tidal waves of revolt are beating high among the machinists, who are seeing now the fallacy of their sixteen-months' fight with the bosses along the line of Gompersism and we hope the light will soon break out among them and they'll emancipate themselves from the Gompers' labor lieutenants of Capital, toward which the "Pioneer-Machinist Local, Industrial Workers of the World," recently organized, will do its share.

J. H.  
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1.

## HIS EYES ALSO OPENED.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I herewith enclose \$1.00 for three months' subscription to the Daily People, beginning July 27.

I hope that I will become a steady subscriber to your party press. I am better able to understand the Socialist Labor Party now than I was in the past. I have found that the Socialist Labor Party stands nearer politically to the working class than does the "Socialist" party. That was proven to me through the organization of the "Industrial Workers of the World," which opened my eyes.

The stand taken by the leading men of the "Socialist" party against the new industrial organization, was what lead me to think. I looked around and found myself surrounded by a lot of so-called intellectuals, egotistical mountebanks with their privately-owned press, and the use of us proletarians as a chopping block.

Many a time have I been angry over The Weekly People, as I read therein, about a year ago, the strong language against the "Socialist" party; but I could not also see, at that time, that the members from the proletarian element in the "Socialist" party, could not speak out plainly in their so-called party press. The reason is plain to me to-day, for I see that in the Socialist Labor Party, the press owned and controlled by the membership; while in the "Socialist" party it is owned by private individuals who will hold onto it so long as they find enough workmen to support it, as I was doing until the Industrial convention at Chicago.

I will condemn any one who is not out in the interests of the Industrial Workers of the World. I will not be long in the "Socialist" party.

I remain, yours for the coming revolution,  
J. Brandstetter.  
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 20.

## AN OBJECTION THAT DOESN'T HOLD GOOD.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I have waited for the result of the Chicago Convention and I am more than pleased with the outcome. The I. W. W. recognizes the class struggle and is built on a logical basis; so far so good. Assuming that we have addressed a number of workmen who believe we are right, but the light dues, coupled with their other obligations make it an utter impossibility to join the I. W. W., what then happens? Instead of getting closer to our people we are getting farther away from them.

I have been a member of the S. L. P. for ten years; in the S. T. & L. A. for a number of years. And I am left out because, owing to my other obligations, I cannot bind myself to pay those high dues. What about men who are as yet far from being class conscious; who

find themselves with seven, eight, or nine dollars a week, with a family to boot? I believe those dues must be either lowered to suit every wage worker or the men in an industrial union must pay their dues in proportion to their income; otherwise, I believe the I. W. W. will not amount to anything as an economic organization.

H. W.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 2.  
[Note:—We call the attention of all who are situated as "H. W." is, and who consequently feel and believe as he does, to the following "Letter Box" answer in the Weekly People of September 9:]

"F. P. L., SAN JOSE, CAL.—There is nothing in the objection to high dues, etc., in the I. W. W. For one thing the organization needs funds to carry on its work; for another, the General Executive Board has power to remit and lower these where conditions require; for a third, with increased membership the individual share of burden will be reduced."—Editor, The People.]

## OUR FIGHT IS THE WORLD'S FIGHT.

"To the Daily and Weekly People.—I am glad that the industrial union has been started and hope that the members will increase rapidly. Being a revolutionary Socialist, I am one of those who recognize that your fight is ours and by organizing an economic union of the working class on the lines of the class struggle, you are rendering a great service to the cause of labor throughout the whole world.

J. Stewart.

Falkirk, Scotland, Aug. 29.

## GOMPERS' PITTSBURG "LABOR" DAY SPEECH.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—If the Editor of The People had been in Pittsburgh on Labor Day he would not have found it necessary to have written that editorial "What Shall Labor Celebrate To-day?" Gompers was here and told the organized (?) laborers all about it. It all happened in Luna Park, after the gudegones had tramped, and the fakirs, three of a kind, labor, religious and political, had ridden over the stony streets of Pittsburgh.

The exercises started in the park by an invocation by Rev. S. Edward Young, who thanked God for the "sturdy march of labor for better conditions," utterly disregarding the FACT that labor produces more and receives less to-day than at any previous period in the history of the world.

Rev. S. Edward then dedicated Labor Day to God, and wound up the hippodrome part of the introductory service by dedicating Sammy himself to the Omnipotent. It was to laugh.

To see that old arch fakir, who has boasted to the world of having defeated organized workmen when they were striving to better their conditions, dedicated to God, right in the district where Sammy hit organized labor square in the neck, was enough to gag any man with the mental ability of a mosquito.

After the reverend came the orator of the day, Gompers, and his whole speech may be judged by his opening remark that "Labor Day was not given by kings, princes or ruling powers, but was taken by the workers." This is an absolute falsehood, uttered in spite of the fact that Labor Day in September came into existence and was authorized by capitalist legislatures composed of capitalist political hirelings whose every move is governed by the capitalist class, and was thrown at the working class as a bone is thrown at a dog, to be gnawed at, but of no practical benefit, except to the class that gave it.

Gompers went on to say that the object of Labor Day was to revive the Declaration of Independence. How, what or where Sammy proposed to inject what was necessary to accomplish this purpose, was never touched on in any way, except to organize in the A. F. of L. and educate! Just think! Educate in the A. F. of L. when, after years of Gompers' education, the result is an organization that suffers defeat almost uninterruptedly, in every strike it makes, and that encounters defeat as the result of scabbery by one branch of the A. F. of L. on another, with the consent of Gompers and the Executive Committee of the organization. Reviving the Declaration of Independence? Bah, that is making the dependent workman more dependent on his capitalist master!

Gompers went on to say that "Labor should meet to perpetuate the institutions under which we live." No comment is necessary, but if Labor is satisfied with the social institutions that rob it of the product of its toil labor can perpetuate those institutions, and the

A. F. of L. is the place for those who think that way.

But the cloven hoof of Sammy stood out in bold relief when he separated the employers (and, mark you, Sammy rarely says capitalists into GOOD and BAD employers, specifying Parry and Post as bad and saying most employers are not bad, but only a few are!

If that isn't "chloroforming the workman," as Debs says, then what is?

These are but a few of the mental monstrosities coming from the mouth of the greatest educator, orator of independence (sic) and most blatant fakir that I have ever heard!

Gompers made the assertion that the country was threatened by greedy capitalists, and would be saved by union labor, leaving the inference that capitalists that were not greedy would help do the saving!

Gompers also said that the trusts were trying to destroy organized labor but said they had started too late, that they might have succeeded had they started earlier, but that labor was now too well organized to be wiped out, giving the impression that there was a time in the past when labor could have been prevented from organizing, utterly misleading the mind of his audience as to the evolution of capitalist production and the consequent evolution necessary in the labor movement, and ignoring utterly the historic character of the labor movement.

He asserted that organized labor early learned the A. B. C. of the labor movement; now it had learned how to prevent wrong.

Gompers said the A. F. of L. stood for: (a) Lifting up of the miserable; (b) Giving better homes to labor; (c) Taking children out of mills and putting them in school; (d) Industrial peace; (e) International peace.

Here he gave taffy to Teddy and went on to say that industrial peace was impossible without more perfect organization (this is one of the two or three truths that were spoken in his speech) that unity, solidarity and federation would secure peace.

Gompers gave the condition of the anthracite coal miners as an example of what organization would do for labor and said the miners' condition would never go back to what it was before the coal strike arbitration brought about by Teddy.

Gompers wound up by saying that organized labor wanted agreements, and through agreements to settle all questions arising between workmen and employers.

The nerve of a greasy skate to come to Pittsburgh and make an assertion like that when no intelligent workman or no half intelligent workman but knows that an agreement is nothing but a weapon to hold the working class and is kept or broken at will by the employer; and the breaking of the agreement by the employer is winked at by Gompers and the whole bunch of fakirs in that notorious scab factory, the A. F. of L.; as witness the subway strike, for instance.

Gompers was followed by Rev. S. Edward again; the audience getting the same inflection at the end as at the beginning. His remarks are not worth commenting on, as they were what you could expect from any sky pilot who knows absolutely nothing of the labor problem.

Hail the day when the social revolution, which began on the political field with the S. L. P., and on the economic field with the S. T. & L. A., will clean the earth of such fakirs: religious, political and labor, as make a farce of the labor movement like that perpetrated in Pittsburgh, September 4.

Lab.

Pittsburg, September 5.

## NO WONDER AT ALL—IT'S PERFECTLY LOGICAL AND TO BE EXPECTED!

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The capitalist daily paper, the Cleveland "Press" of September 4, contains a Labor Day article that is another proof of the contention of The People that the labor fakirs are the lieutenants of the capitalist class. Max S. Hayes furnishes arguments to the capitalist class that the workmen are prosperous; notwithstanding the proof of the contrary, by capitalist statisticians. He claims, in a bombastic manner, that the pure and simple unions have increased wages from fifteen to thirty, yea, forty per cent. but does not mention the fact that the price of the necessities of life have increased at least forty per cent. He boasts about the decrease in the hours of labor, but does not mention the improvements of machinery and the increase of the products of labor in less hours to-day than a decade ago. Nor does he mention the intensification of labor and the increased death rate. Thus he furnishes arguments to the capitalist to cut wages. And that man claims to be a Socialist!

Hayes does not mention the idle, the tramps, the suicide, crimes and misery, of which we can read daily, even in the capitalist press. No, for a Max S.

Hayes there is no social question. With \$22.00 weekly salary all the year around, and periodically a nice lump for "contributions" to capitalist papers, and besides junketing trips to Boston, Europe, San Francisco, at the expense of the "prospering" working class, he feels no suffering, no pangs of hunger, and, in order to keep his position, he rather would betray the working class that pays him than sacrifice himself and tell the truth for them.

Is it a wonder that he villifies the Editor of The People and the "De Leonites" who try to enlighten the working class?

P. Christiansen.

Cleveland, September 5.

## SUE FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—In your issue of the Weekly People of August 26, in the article referring to Mr. Katz, I see that the S. L. P. intends to make of his a test case concerning the arrest of Socialist street speakers. Of course, the subject does not suit the city politicians.

The matter being political, it is urgent that such test cases be kept out of the local courts, for the State Supreme Court will be sure to render illegal decisions, no matter what conditions were for the party which made the case.

The United States courts are far better for constraining State constitutions, and testing city ordinances. In that court, a person who is poor must be allowed to prosecute suit to final resort, and also have witnesses, without putting up costs or security. A resident of another State or one who is not a resident of the United States, will take jurisdiction in the United States Court with a suit for not less than \$5,000.

In a case where the side walk or street is obstructed, no passage way left open, or when anything else is done creating a nuisance, or disorder, followed by persisting therein contrary to the request of police officer to abate, thereon a legal arrest could follow.

In such a case no city ordinance is necessary; the common unwritten law would call for arrests.

Mary A. Leonard.

Portland, Ore., September 2.

## AS TO SECTION 7, ARTICLE 2 OF THE S. L. P. CONSTITUTION.

I cannot help expressing my views on the Comrades Johnsons' "New Occasion" proposition. I think this is an old occasion proposition. It is a proposition for our Party to retrogress, to walk like a crab. There has been a time when the Party held the "boring from within" tactics to be correct, as does the hundred-named party to-day. But the Party became disillusioned, as progress is its element. Our Party will and shall always progress, always more, stand with a sword, facing the octopus, Capital, always cutting one of his feelers after another; always shall it distance itself from the octopus, send its bullets from the distance into its never sate body. And only from a distance can we successfully shoot it. Every step of differentiation, demarcation and distancing from all the feelers of this octopus on the part of our Party is a bullet in its man-eating heart. We can not afford to come close to it at all, let alone the closeness the New Occasionists desire. Being close to it we can not definitely tell which is the octopus and which our own body, and when we shoot we are liable to shoot ourselves. We can not tell which is which! The larger the pace between us and it, the better for our targeting. We must stand afar from it! And the further we are the more class-conscious can we be, the better can we hate and fight our enemy, the clearer can we see how tyrannical his action, in what cannibalistic manner he lives and where our and his interests lie.

In other words, we must classify, differentiate, limit. We must know the topographies of Labor and Capital. Here begins Labor and here does it end; here begins Capital and here does it end. Here begins Our power and here is its boundary; here begins Capital's power and here is its boundary. Here is Laborville and here Capitalville; here Laborland and here Capitalland! Make a difference, make a line, stand on this side of the fence and fight there, says the Marxian principle of the Class Struggle!

The pure and simple Labor bunco steering concern is a feeler of the octopus Capital and the most stinging one (more than the clergy-feeler, professor-feeler, etc.) To be a member of it is to be in the octopus's feeler. Being there, you can hardly fight effectively. You can not aim right. Your arms are not of great avail, for you are too close to the target. If you don't stand a certain distance from the target, you might as well not aim at all. If you are in hell, you don't know how hellish hell is. You know it's pretty bad, but you don't know how infernally wrong it is. You can only imagine its infernal badness by standing on the other side of the fence and watching its nefarious operations. We of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. are half free because freed of

the shackles of the pure and simple torture, and we will be wholly free when all our fellow-workers will be freed from it. We stand on the other side of the fence and fire bullets to the pure and simple hell, till we destroy it all together. We are convinced that "boring from within" is totally ineffective, that it blurs the Class Struggle. We eschew the A. F. of L. feeler of Capitalism, we know of no other watchword but War on A. F. of L.!

But it is different with those who are not in the I. W. W. They want to go to hell and fight hell in hell! But this is not enough. They want the Party to allow its members to be doorkeepers in hell and fire carriers for the torture of its victims and thus "fight" it. You might as well suggest the Japanese army to join the Russian army, get the officer rank and thus "fight" Russia! Comrades Johnson, did you forget the law of transmission of acquired characters? Feuerbach taught: A man is what he eats. He who eats pure and simple bread must sooner or later become a faithful satrap of Gompers and Marquis de Mitchell! By daily coming in contact with fakirs, a man is bound to become a fakir!

Furthermore, does not an officer of impure and simpleminded help to its existence, that is, fasten the chains on Labor's neck? Does he not, with every stroke of his pen, with every word uttered in its behalf, commit a crime against our class? Is he not practically an officer of the Civic Federation of which the A. F. of L. is an inseparable, annex? Oh, how beautiful it will be to see an S. L. P. officer of the Civic Federation! For the first time in its history will the S. L. P. be represented in the Civic Federation. An officer of A. F. of L. is a Class Harmonist, and an S. L. P. man is a Class Strugglist—two opposed principles as far as the earth from the sky. An S. L. P. officer of A. F. of L., alias Physic Federation will be an embodiment of inconsistency, hideous monster, with two heads that continually bump against each other! A terrible sight will it be and I shall then look for another S. L. P.

Nor is this all. Now, after the Industrial Workers of the World is organized, no revolutionist is justified to belong to the A. F. of L., even as a rank and filist. I charge them to be members of the Civic Federation and traitors to their class. No man or woman of toil can call himself or herself a revolutionist unless they sever all connection with all capitalist society by being members of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. And if it requires sacrifice we must sacrifice ourselves. A revolutionist who fears the loss of a job by resigning from A. F. of L. is not a fit member of the Proletarian Revolution, anyhow. He is a caricature of a revolutionist. Look at the Russian revolutionists how they suffer and fight! Could you, cowards, do that if you fear a measly A. F. of L.? What would you do if you had to go to Siberia, to Petropavlovsk, Schlusenburg and other fortresses?

Not only do I hope that the present barrier against officership in the A. F. of L. will remain as solid as a rock in our constitution, but I look to our next convention, where the following will be added: "And no member of the Socialist Labor Party shall belong to a pure and simple union." And the convention following this one: "And must belong to the Industrial Workers of the World."

With revolutionary greetings,

Henry Fuehrer.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 20.

## BUFFALO MEETINGS.

Indoor:

Mondays, 8 p. m. Business meetings of Section Erie County S. L. P. at headquarters, 19 West Mohawk street, corner Pearl, top floor.

1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 8 p. m. Business meetings of Buffalo Local of Industrial Workers of the World, at S. L. P. headquarters, 19 West Mohawk street, top floor.

Open Air (Temporary Schedule).

2nd, 4th and 5th Tuesdays, 8 p. m. corner William and Emslie streets. Speakers: T. Jackson and J. Goward; committee, F. Repschlager and F. Woznak.

Wednesdays, 8 p. m., corner Seneca and Emslie streets. Speakers: T. Jackson and B. Reinstein; committee: F. Repschlager, J. Yates.

Fridays, 8 p. m., corner Main and Lloyd streets. Speakers: J. Goward and T. Jackson; committee: C. Ball, J. Ball, C. Juhlén.

Saturdays, 8 p. m., corner Main and East Mohawk street. Speakers: T. Jackson and B. Reinstein; committee: F. Repschlager, J. Ball, C. Juhlén.

Sundays, 4 p. m., Broadway Market (corner Broadway and Lombard street). Speakers: B. Reinstein and E. Hauk; committee: H. Bork, F. Woznak.

Sundays, 8 p. m., corner Best and Fillmore avenues. Speaker: B. Reinstein; committee: F. Repschlager, H. Bork.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

L. G. BOSTON, MASS.—"Revolution" is not the antithesis of "Evolution." He who says "Evolution" must contemplate "Revolution," unless what he calls "Evolution" is an added egg. On the other hand, he who says "Revolution" must imply previous "Evolution," unless his so-called "Revolution" is but a flash in the pan. "Revolution" is a stage of "Evolution"—its culminating point. The antithesis of "Evolution" is "Shipwreck."

T. P. L., SAN JOSE, CAL.—Place not the cart before the horse. "Force," with revolutions, is the "army of occupation"—it comes up in the rear. It is a natural result, not the result of secret organization and preparation. In fact, the very circumstance that the revolutionary element in this instance is the masses, excludes the idea of secrecy. Agitate, educate, organize—open and above board under the shield of, and lining up with the Spirit of the Age. All else will follow. Must question.

Next question next week.

W. E. McD., CHICAGO, ILL.—Write the sketch. It is a good idea.

F. V., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Both, past "differences"! Look at those of the present! Are they not glaring enough? What stronger difference can you want than that which the Social Democratic party offers to-day. It is an open and avowed A. F. of L. party. The Socialist Labor Party is built upon just the opposite idea. If you like A. F. of Hellism, join the Social Democracy. If you have sense enough to abhor A. F. of Hellism join the S. L. P.

F. B., NEW YORK.—Socialism does not concern itself about, or interfere with a man's religion, that being a matter of private concern—but it must be religion, it must not be a cloak under which to conceal a social political scheme.

J. M., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party are "fighting like cats and dogs," think you? You err. Look below the surface. The real fight is between the re-incarnated and enlarged spirit of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. scab-herding concern. Of course, the S. P., being the political reflex of A. F. of Hellism, it is fought by the S. L. P., which is the political reflex of the opposite economic view.

W. W., HOUSTON, TEX.—Indeed there was no end of intriguing attempted and backbiting indulged in in the Chicago Convention to create animosity against the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. But the slimy conduct was limited to a couple of individual delegates only. Their method was to go to one man and tell him that another man was "dead set against the Alliance"; and then go to the second man and tell him that the first man was "dead set against the Alliance." It was the identical method that the Schlueters and Jonases of the A. F. of L. Volkszeitung Corporation had adopted six years ago. It did not wash; it was played out. The backbiter was always nailed in short order, and his slimy conduct reacted against himself. Documents on the subject will be published presently.

P. J. R., HOMESTEAD, PA.—Matter referred to the poetic editor.

T. R., J., LONDON, ONT.—No Socialist will drag a workman before a capitalist court. Neither did Berry. Whom he dragged to court was the Tobin-Carey crew of Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class. He fought the devil with the devil. It was well done, and will be repeated every time. The crimes of the Tobin crew against the Working Class have been documented proved.

I. T. O., MADISON, WIS.—It was an old discussion. On one side it was maintained that a Union did not deserve the name of such, unless it was conscious of the class struggle: that was the Socialist Labor Party position. On the other it was claimed that the attempt to establish such Unions was "fatal," "disastrous," and what not. Those who held this view pooch-pooched the idea of "Socialist Unions." Events are proving that the former view is the correct one, and that disaster is reserved not for those who hold it but for those who deny it. The funny part of it was that the superficial men who opposed the S. L. P. view, pronounced it "a novel sort of Marxism." Of course their knowledge of Marxism was of the most empirical.

J. E. W., TOLEDO, O.—The subject is touched upon in this week's issue's editorial "Morgan and the Federalist." Read up, study Morgan's "Ancient Society." It is invaluable reading just now. Without it Marxian tactics can not be understood. They would be lacking historic perspective.

F. W. R., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Socialism has nothing to do with temperance—any more than astronomy or painting has. Some astronomers and painters become so wrapped up in their science or art that they neglect their families. Neither astronomy nor paint-

ing is to be judged by such individual conduct. No more is Socialism.

E. R., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The same mail that brought the copy of that letter by Frederick Heath, also brought copy of another letter written by the same gentleman. Oh, if we had freedom to publish them! It is clear that Mr. Berger, as depicted by his hired man Friday, is a type worth embalming. His virtues are secret, his vices public! Berger is a consistent old Germany bourgeois radical. His horizon is bounded by such views. The fluid condition of things in his western region contribute to keep him nailed to that stage. Of course he calls himself a Social Democrat—all bourgeois radicals of Germany do. He was (notwithstanding he called himself a Social Democrat) a free coiner of silver; a communist Anarchist, a Socialist colony man, an eclectic Republican and Democrat—all these things, both successively and jointly. That is his public career. As to his private virtues, of repudiating in private these fallacies, of course we know nothing.

T. N., COLUMBUS, O.—Just one thing. The difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party is the difference that the editors and officers of the Socialist party themselves have been pointing all along. It is the difference of the two on the Union question. The S. P. is planted on the A. F. of L., the S. L. P. is animated by the spirit of the Industrial Workers of the World.

G. W. C., BALTIMORE, MD.—So soon as completed the stenographic report will be put into book form. It is being paged as fast as published.

L. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Such work is invaluable. The European, continental European, Labor Movement has been stuffed by the American bogus Socialists with a grotesquely false opinion about the A. P. of L. and craft Unionism in general. In Europe these things are believed to be bona fide labor organizations, they are even taken to be Socialist! Such articles will do the Europeans good. Trautmann's indictment furnishes plenty of facts. Let us have the article in English. Shall be glad to corroborate it. The I. W. W. will do much towards knocking out the false European notion.

A. J. J., NEW YORK.—In the last analysis, it is a matter of MIGHT. It was MIGHT that defeated the Alliance cigar-makers at Seidenberg. MIGHT will now redress that WRONG. It is in that that RIGHT is strong. Though defeated it is never vanquished; whereas Wrong once downed is crushed out.

P. C. C., CLEVELAND, O.—That article of Max Hayes condemns him for good and all an infamous decoy duck of the Civic Federation. He simply lies, obedient to the Civic Federation when he says that his Trades Unionism "smashed the padrone system, killed 'pluck me' stores, enforced sanitary conditions and largely abolished child labor." The padrone system is not smashed, the pluck-me store is alive and kicking, sanitary conditions are bad and child labor is on the increase.

C. S., PITTSBURG, PA.—There is just one plank missing in that Pennsylvania Socialist party platform—a plank to nationalize bull-pens. With that plank in, the platform would be complete.

F. G., AUGUSTA, ME.—The Volkszeitung Kangaroos and their pickets outside of the city only intrigued against the "Socialist Labor Party. Whatever they accomplished was accomplished through intrigue. Is it to be wondered that now, when their card-house of falsification is tumbling over their ears, they should charge the event to "intrigues"?

ARTHUR SAFFORD—Your address is wanted by C. A. Brewer, 47 Benton street, Hartford, Conn.

D. I. R., DETROIT, MICH.—Individuality is a precious quality. Capitalism destroys it. Only under Socialism could it really flourish.

F. F. Y., BELLEVUE, KY.—Your protest has been referred to the Business Manager. No need of taking space in The People for that. Due consideration will be given it.

B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—The article is humorous and full of interesting information, but altogether too long. It is so constructed that to halve it would be to mutilate it. Shall keep it for reference on the facts it contains.

H. A. ALBANY, N. Y.—Unfortunately for all such benevolent people, they are close associates with men and institutions that practice each of the things that these "benevolences" weep over.

F. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.—One must avoid drawing general conclusions from one fact, as he would avoid the pest. Take the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, for instance. Its numbers be-

(Continued on page 6.)



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA**—National Secretary, P. O. Box 450, London, Ont.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY**—2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's Literary Agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting at headquarters, Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, September 8. All present. Lechner chosen chairman. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Attention was called to the fact that the published minutes read: "Kuhn absent," instead of Kihn.

Order of business was suspended to give Correspondence Bureau opportunity to report. Secretary E. Moonella reported the sending out of 22 letters, and the receipt of \$7.95 through the coin cards, since last meeting. Also on having written State Organizer Katz relative to connections in Niagara, Wayne and Genesee Counties. Report received.

The following financial report for August was read and accepted:

Receipts—Dues stamps, \$63; mileage, \$15.75; R. Katz, subs to The People for July, \$5.75; R. Katz, sale of literature for July, \$2.25; donations to State Agitation Fund as follows: J. Munro, Birmingham, \$1; A. C. Coursen, Huntington, 90 cents; Section Monroe County, 90 cents; G. P. Keller, Albany, 25 cents; no name, Albany, 25 cents; J. H. Van Tassel, Valhalla, 50 cents; O. Beldner, Jamestown, 15 cents; F. Vyshata, Poughkeepsie, 90 cents; S. Young, Fall River, Mass., 50 cents; H. Schrader, Albany, 50 cents; W. Miller, New York, 50 cents; W. J. Wuest, Utica, \$1; J. C. Olsen, Watervliet, 30 cents; 26 A. D., New York, 30 cents; \$7.95; total, \$94.70.

Expenditures—Agitation (Katz), \$87.70; postage Correspondence Bureau, \$1.28; postage and sundries, \$1.13; total, \$90.11. Balance, \$4.59.

Communications: Four letters from State Organizer Katz, containing report on his tour and application for a charter for Section Chautauque County, with headquarters at Jamestown, N. Y. Report ordered published and charter referred to N. E. C. sub-committee, with this committee's endorsement. From Section Kings County, requested S. E. C. to urge Sections Queens, Richmond, Westchester and Rockland Counties to return signed Judicial nomination petition lists. Secretary reported having written as requested. Action endorsed. From Organizer J. J. Trainor, Section Onondago County, relative to removal of bar of expulsion against one of the signers of application for charter for Section Elmira. Letter gave individual views of many members, which were favorably inclined. Secretary was instructed to write again by Monday, Sept. 11, requesting the official decision of the Section, and urge reply in time for N. E. C. Sub-committee meeting Friday, Sept. 15. Secretary to submit charter to N. E. C. Sub-committee if Section Onondago's decision is favorable.

Meeting then adjourned.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, September 9, the following contributions were received to the above fund:

Geo. Abelson, New York	1.00
Chas. L. Halfman, Jamaica, N. Y.	1.00
Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
F. Mulberg, Wolfboro, N. H.	2.00
W. C. Johnson, Orilla, Wash.	1.00
J. H. Flynn, Tacoma, Wash.	1.00
Mrs. Mary Ostrow, Dayton, Ohio	1.00
A. Sympathizer, No. Andover, Mass.	2.00
S. Bassett, Douglas, Ariz.	50
Alex. Johnson, Juneau, Alaska	10.00
James Stormont, Birmingham, Ala.	2.00
Section Portland, Ore., per Bohn	20.50
Louis Marien, Brishin, Pa.	1.00
N. Mainberg, New Orleans, La.	77
Allan J. Mayne, New Orleans, La.	25
T. French, Allegheny City, Pa.	50
J. Johnson, Palisade Park, N. Y.	1.00
Members of Section Seattle, Wash., per Williams	3.50

Total \$ 50.02  
Previously acknowledged \$1,318.98

Grand total \$1,369.00

Note—Readers of The People will please note that cards are being mailed soliciting aid for the General Agitation Fund. When receiving such a card, do what you can and also furnish addresses where such cards may be sent.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## CANADA, ATTENTION.

To all sections, members-at-large and sympathizers in Canada:

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, consider the time to place organizers in the field ripe and, in order to do so, submit the following plan: All sections, members-at-large and sympathizers are now asked to contribute a regular monthly contribution, starting at once, so that by the time spring arrives, the funds will be on hand to enable the N. E. C. to, from time to time as opportunity offers, engage the organizers of the Socialist Labor Party of the United

States who, in their work, come close to the Canadian border, to work for the Socialist Labor Party of Canada.

Get in line everybody. Don't read this and then forget it. Act at once.

All monies to be sent to I. P. Courtenay, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

## MASSACHUSETTS S. L. P.

(Continued from page 1.)

Committee on platform reported. It was decided that platform be accepted as state document, and conference adopt National Platform, with names of candidates attached thereto.

The State Secretary then reported on the Berry case dealing with the charges on the N. E. C. Delegate vote and the misappropriation of Socialist Labor Party funds, while secretary of the Massachusetts General Committee 1904, of Section Lynn, having found him short (\$161.09), May 7th, and ordered him to pay in ninety days, the time having expired; of communications from the General Committee to Section Lynn being ignored.

Motion was made that the secretary report be accepted and the action of the General Committee in the matter of the Berry referendum and the suspension of Section Lynn be endorsed. This motion was discussed pro and con.

Amended to strike out the matter of referendum and suspension of Section Lynn and substitute the following resolution:

"Whereas, the State Committee has thought proper to send out a referendum to the Party membership, shall M. T. Berry be expelled?

"The information sent out is not complete, but only contains such facts as would prejudice members in casting their votes.

"Those who vote by referendum should know all the facts of the case in order to vote intelligently; therefore be it,

"Resolved, by the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts in conference assembled, that the action of said General Committee in sending out said referendum be declared by this conference null and void."

The amendment was carried, 22 for, 8 against.

On this motion and amendment the five minutes rule was enforced, save with Berry, who was given 30 minutes.

Motion that we recommend to the wage workers of Massachusetts to study the plan, literature and organization of the Industrial Workers of the World, was adopted.

Adjournment followed.

## SECTION BOSTON, NOTICE!

A regular meeting of Section Boston will be held at headquarters, 1165 Tremont st., Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 8 p. m. sharp. The campaign is on and work is to be done. What are you going to do about it? Don't fail to attend and let us know. It is important that YOU should be present.

W. H. Carroll, Organizer.

## BOSTON OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Sept. 18 8 p. m. Roxbury Crossing.

Sept. 20, 8 p. m. Freeport st. and Dorchester ave.

Sept. 25, 8 p. m. Flood sq., 1 st. and Broadway, South Boston.

Sept. 27, 8 p. m. Castle sq.

## ELIZABETH OPEN AIR MEETING.

Saturday, September 16, 8 p. m.—First and Livingston streets. Speaker: E. F. Wegener of Brooklyn.

## KINGS COUNTY PICNIC POSTPONED.

The picnic of Section Kings County, S. L. P., which was to have been held on Sunday, September 3, has been postponed because of the inclement weather on that day and is now arranged for SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

Members are urged to push the sale of tickets during the time still left.

The Committee.

## MILWAUKEE MEETING.

The Young Men's Socialist Club will hold a meeting Tuesday, September 19, at headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party, 2nd floor, Room 7, Lipp's Building, Third and Prairie streets. No comrade and reader of the Weekly People should fail to attend this meeting. Good speakers will be present.

## I. W. W. ACTIVITY

(Continued from page 1.)

shortcomings of my fellowman.

"I know nearly all those national officers and with but few exceptions they are all good fellows to meet with. I desire no personal quarrels but shall nevertheless insist at all times that everyone who promotes the interests of craft unionism is an enemy to the producing class.

"Within the next sixty days I shall probably open a permanent office in New York and put in the greater part of the winter carrying on a campaign here in the Eastern States.

"We have at present over one hundred credentialed organizers in the field and every one of them is making good returns, and we will have over five hundred out before January 1. The universal label is being used in several industries at the present time.

"I do not feel the slightest apprehension on any score except that my powers of physical endurance may not permit me to respond to all the calls that are being made upon me. I have now a continuous string of dates mapped out for me for six weeks ahead.

"I desire to extend my sincere appreciation and thanks for the good work and assistance rendered by all the members as well as our many friends in and around New York. If the comrades and brothers will continue along this line, as I feel confident they will, for they have demonstrated that they are both earnest and honest, this city will be organized within the next six months with double the membership that ever existed in the same territory including all organizations.

"Those of my friends and Brothers to whom I have not been able to give much of my time, I would say that I sincerely trust they will appreciate the fact that it was no fault of mine, the demands upon my time have been so great that it was utterly impossible to do justice to all. I shall always be glad to meet Brothers and friends whenever possible without neglecting the duties imposed upon me by those whom I represent."

## BUILDING EMPLOYEES MEET.

President Charles O. Sherman of the Industrial Workers of the World addressed a representative audience of porters and elevator operators at Shea's Cafe, 6 Front street, the 6th inst.

President Sherman spoke of the too-often-neglected common bond between the workmen, especially between skilled and unskilled men. He showed how the capitalist, by the introduction of perfected machinery, was rapidly wiping out the distinction, and that it behooved labor to likewise wipe out all distinctions and craft lines, by organizing industrially in the I. W. W.

President Sherman spoke of the part which the proletarian women might play in building up the organization by demanding at the stores goods bearing the I. W. W. label, and thus creating a demand which could only be filled by the manufacturers establishing decent conditions in their shops, so as to have the union label granted them.

The speaker emphasized the fact that conditions for individual advancement were growing continually harder and that every workman should hold it as a sacred trust to make conditions as favorable for his children as possible.

Following President Sherman, Keough and Trainor of the engineers and Shurtleff, organizer of the Eastern District of the I. W. W., addressed the meeting with words of encouragement and advice.

Chairman Schmerl of the Brotherhood announced that the new I. W. W. charter had already arrived.

All the speakers were roundly applauded, and the meeting showed its enthusiasm for the cause by giving, at the close, three resounding cheers for the Industrial Workers of the World.

## THE I. W. W. IN NEWARK.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 4.—District Alliance No. 4, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, of New Jersey wound up its affairs at a regular meeting held Sunday, September 3, at 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. Acting on the published reports and information that the various locals wanted to become a part of the Industrial Workers of the World, the District decided unanimously to disband as such for the purpose of forming a central body of the Industrial Workers of the World in New Jersey.

After the disbandment the delegates were called to order by F. C. Burgholz of Newark and, after explanations and suggestions regarding a proper mode of procedure, called for a temporary organization to be called "The United Labor Council of Newark and Vicinity", and the election of temporary officers, to avoid further loss of time from the work that must be done.

The election of officers resulted in A. J. Boland being chosen temporary

chairman, Frank C. Burgholz, temporary secretary and treasurer, with instructions to wind up the financial matters of former District Alliance No. 4, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The secretary was instructed to get the names and addresses of all Locals of the American Labor Union and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and was given the address of a newly organized Machinists' Local in Jersey City and other information. He was further instructed to issue a call to these various unions to elect three delegates each and to assemble at an early date in Newark, N. J., there to organize permanently with permanent officers.

The secretary was also instructed to prepare a circular to be sent all trades unions, urging the necessity of organizing under the principles and aims of the Industrial Workers of the World.

It was ordered to send a copy of these proceedings for publication to the Daily and Weekly People.

Frank C. Burgholz, Sec. pro tem. United Labor Council of Newark and Vicinity, I. W. W.

## CINCINNATI CLOAKMAKERS.

Cincinnati, Sept. 6.—August Gillhaus, State Organizer of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, set things a-going at a very rapid gait in the fifteen days that he spent in Cincinnati. We held eighteen outdoor meetings in that time, sold a good amount of literature, secured subs. for The People and distributed hundreds of leaflets. Besides the fine work that Gillhaus did for the Socialist Labor Party, he rendered the I. W. W. good service, by aiding the Industrial Workers' Club of Cincinnati in organizing the cloak makers.

The Industrial Workers' Club arranged a mass meeting for the purpose of organizing all those who work in the cloak making industry, with Comrade Gillhaus as the principal speaker. Gillhaus delivered a stirring address, like one who understood his hearers thoroughly. The speaker expounded the principles of Industrial Unionism in the simplest terms, but made the subject so clear that all understood. The application for a charter was signed at the end of the meeting and was forwarded to the I. W. W. headquarters. It was due to the work of Comrade Gillhaus previous to the mass meeting, that the organization was effected in such a short time.

All together, our State Organizer's work here was very successful from every point of view, and we hope that arrangements can be made so that he may spend another week in our city before election.

Press Committee.

## KANSAS CITY UNION.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 4.—A permanent organization of the I. W. W. was affected at this place yesterday afternoon. It will be known as "Pioneer Mixed Union No. 8." J. A. La Bille was elected president, R. S. Chalmers, vice president, and O. M. Howard, secretary, with a full set of other officers and committees. We start with about twenty members and expect to grow as rapidly as is healthy for such an organization. Good interest is manifested here in the new union and we intend to do some good work for the cause of the true workman's movement from now on.

Sec'y.

## BIG INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP OF PATERSON LOCAL No. 152.

Pateron, N. J., Sept. 8.—The final meeting of Local No. 8, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, was held this evening at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 54 Van Houten street. All the officers were present. R. Berdan was elected chairman. All the members were in good standing and all financial matters O. K. After routine business was finished the charter of the Industrial Workers of the World, Mixed Local No. 152, was read and accepted. A motion was made and unanimously carried to adjourn sine die.

The Eastern organizer of the I. W. W., W. Shurtleff, being present, called the local to order. U. Freuh was elected temporary president, and H. Galatian temporary secretary. The organizer instructed the Local in the method of procedure. Then the following officers were elected:

President, Ulrich Freuh; vice president, Richard Burden; secretary, Harry Galatian; financial secretary-treasurer, Fred Koethgen; conductor, John Kahr; Warden, Balhoff; trustees, Rosenberg, Romary and Schmitter. Twenty applicants were admitted to membership. More applications were read of persons that were not present. The secretary was instructed to notify them to appear at our regular meeting. The meetings are held in above hall, but changed from Friday evenings to Monday evenings.

The charter is to be left open till further notice, with admission fee of 50

cents. Supplies were ordered, including 500 application blanks, which were considered necessary by the members for immediate use.

It was nearly midnight when the Local adjourned.

Buffalo Launches New Local—President Sherman to Speak There.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 10.—At a recent meeting of Local Mixed Alliance 399, S. T. & L. A., it was unanimously decided to apply for a charter in the Industrial Workers of the World. Accordingly, Buffalo organizing Local I. W. W., was organized with a full quota of officers. At the first meeting of the local eight new members were admitted and, undoubtedly by the next meeting, there will be enough machinists in the local to apply for a charter of their own. A moulder's local is also a prospect of the near future.

On Labor Day we distributed among the machinists 4,000 I. W. W. leaflets. The parade here by the way, was the smallest in years.

Last night an agitation meeting was held in International Hall which was attended by a small, but interested audience. Some applications for membership being secured and \$1.35 worth of Labor News Co. literature sold.

President Sherman will speak here some time in October.

Press Committee.

## LOCAL PROGRESS.

Organizer Shurtleff and the active comrades who are pushing the agitation and organization work of the Industrial Workers of the World, reported good progress all around in this vicinity. The work of establishing an Industrial Council is well under way and a joint committee will meet to-night to consider the drawing up of a constitution for the new Council.

The silk workers also have a meeting to-night of a joint committee, composed of representatives from each shop, for the purpose of perfecting plans to carry out the organization of the workers in that branch of the textile industry in this city and vicinity.

Messrs. Shurtleff, Rozelle, French and others, recognized as active advocates of the I. W. W., report that they are overwhelmed with requests to meet with individuals or committees or appear before organizations to explain the principles and aims of the I. W. W., and state that indications show a healthy sentiment in favor of the I. W. W. which will bear fruit in large acquisitions of membership in the immediate future.

## LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page 4.)

came small. That was no misfortune. Under the circumstances, it was fortunate. A large and rapidly increasing membership might, probably would, have endangered the Alliance principle. With a small number the principle could be upheld, and uncompromising propaganda made for it until well established. Small bodies have their mission. It is all a question of season.

F. W. L., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Just the contrary! The elimination of skill from the crafts does not weaken the Labor Movement. What it weakens is the craft system, and craft system is the latter day guild system.

F. H., BARRE, VT.—Correct! The Movement could have taken a short cut, had it not been for the wrong-headedness, stupidity, nativistic pretenses, and corrupt interests of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation. It has done no end of harm. The gangrene must be cauterized. Watch it now, how it lies about and hostilizes the Industrial Workers of the World.

H. E., CINCINNATI, O.—The other box did not yet arrive.

A. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—That question will have to be addressed to the headquarters of the I. W. W.

J. M. F., DU QUOIN, ILL.; R. O. B., SCRANTON, PA.; B. G. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; M. F. S., CHICAGO, ILL.; T. J., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; E. S., NEW YORK; T. L. P., CHICAGO, ILL.; M. M., HAVERHILL, MASS.; R. R. ROCH-ESTER, N. Y.; C. C., ST. LOUIS, MO.; X. X., CHICAGO, ILL.; G. F., SALMO, B. C.; T. H., RACINE, WIS.; T. R. B., KALAMAZOO, MICH.; J. S. and B. T. V., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; F. R., BUCK, HANNON, W. VA.; D. A. D., TOPEKA, KANS.; W. E., HOBOKEN, N. J.; J. H., GUTHRIE, OKLA.; W. H. T., GOLDFIELD, NEV.; P. J. R., HOME-STEAD, PA.; J. M. R., TORONTO, CANADA; M. F. J. S., NEW YORK; M. S., NEW YORK CITY; R. C., CUM-BERLAND, B. C.; M. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Matter received.

## Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

A very poor showing was made in getting subscriptions for the Weekly People during the week ending Saturday, September 9. The total is only 133. That will not do. At this time of the year, every comrade should be getting to work hustling for new readers.

Thirty mail subscriptions were received for the Daily People. The circulation of the Daily People is growing right along. The Weekly People circulation should grow right along also. Don't build up at one end and tear down at the other; build up at both ends. Send in more subscriptions to the Weekly People, increase your bundle orders, develop the three months' trial subscription plan—in brief, hustle. The times are ripe for it.

Remember that the three sections outside of New York City sending in the largest number of Weekly People subscriptions during the month of September are each to receive a speaker's platform. These platforms are likely to be awarded for a very small number of subs. unless some sections get a move on themselves. We hope all sections will take an interest in this contest. Let us make up for the poor showing made the first week in September by getting a good substantial number of subscriptions the last three weeks of the month. Once more, hustle!

B. Surges of Van Couver, B. C. sends in 7 for the Weekly and two for the Daily. Comrade Katz sends in 7 for the Weekly; Fred Hulsekamp, Madison, Ill.; H. C. Beck, Indianapolis, Ind.; 5; A. Thurston, Chicago, Ill.; 5; W. E. Kern, New Orleans, La.; 5; G. A. Jennings, East St. Louis, Ill.; 5.

Put yourself on this roll of honor, and keep yourself there!

## LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Some of the Sections and members are doing very good work. We see that Comrade Gillhaus has been instrumental in forming an organization of Cloak-makers. Here is an indication of what method Gillhaus is following: His order called for 50 "What Means This Strike?", 50 "John Mitchell Exposed", 25 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism", and a thousand leaflets: "Where Wages Come From" and the leaflets of the Industrial Workers of the World mixed. The lesson is: "Don't omit the laying of the solid foundation and, no less important, don't omit to build upon the foundation after it has been laid." We urge you all to study to make your agitation really effective. Study to do the thing that will tell.

Section Tacoma, Wash., bought 100 "John Mitchell Exposed"; Buffalo bought 110 pamphlets assorted. The Colorado S. E. C. bought 50 "Socialist Republic", 50 "John Mitchell Exposed", 50 other pamphlets, and 1000 "Debs and De Leon speeches" for use by W. J. Gerry in his agitation at Denver, Colo.

Braddock, Pa., bought 100 assorted propaganda pamphlets, 50 English and 50 Italian.

Portland, Ore., got 75 propaganda pamphlets, including 50 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism."

Section Vancouver, B. C., bought 41 assorted pamphlets.

From William E. Kern of New Orleans we received an order for 100 "John Mitchell Exposed" and two copies of the "Pilgrim's Shell."

Indianapolis, Ind., bought 1000 "Debs and De Leon Speeches" leaflets. St. Louis, Mo., took 1000 Debs and De Leon leaflets and 33 S. L. P. emblem buttons.

Fifty pamphlets and 12 S. L. P. emblem buttons were ordered by Los Angeles, Cal.; West Hoboken, N. J., took

500 Debs and De Leon Speeches; Jewish Branch, Passaic County, bought 3 bronze S. L. P. buttons. Comrade Mougone, Fresno, Cal., sent us 50 cents for S. L. P. songs.

Section New York bought 50,000 leaflets: "Answer of S. L. P. to Citizens' Union".

W. G. Hapgood, Skouhagon, Maine, bought 10 copies of "What Means This Strike?"

## UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

jackets! You can't get Cockroach Lordship in the American Republic."

B. J. feels he is up against it.

U. S.—And so say we Socialists to you now; "if what you aspire after is the cockroach independence of a cockroach little shop, then, by all means, don't vote for the Socialist Labor Party; no cockroach business is possible under Socialism; but vote for any of the other parties, it matters not which, if you ever reach your ideal, you will have the opportunity to fawn and crawl, and be subject to the vexations imposed upon you by the capitalists; you will have that opportunity to your heart's content. That's my answer."

## LADIES' TAILORS, ATTENTION!

(Custom Trade.)

The regular meetings of the Ladies' Tailors' Union of New York are held every first and third Tuesday of each month at Karl Marx Club, 224 East 8